

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

NO. 29.

MORE BONDS THE CRY.

MORE BONDS! MORE BONDS!
MORE BONDS.

More Bonds! More Bonds! More Bonds!
More Bonds! More Bonds! More Bonds!
More Bonds! More Bonds! More Bonds!

What a commonplace statement—and yet, how awful its import.

Issuing more bonds has come to be a serial story, continued in our next. People have got tired of reading it because every new chapter is just like the others.

It is a tragedy on such high stilts that the average reader don't see the application.

More bonds—more debt.
More bonds, more taxes.

More bonds, more contraction of currency by piling it up in Wall street to buy more bonds.

More bonds are issued to provide employment for idle capital.

More bonds are never issued to provide employment for idle labor—and should not be. Labor is willing to accept greenbacks.

More bonds are issued to sustain government credit—when it is already so good that every capitalist in the world is willing to pay a high premium for its bonds.

More bonds, for the present generation to pay interest on, and to bind your children in a debt they never contracted.

More bonds, issued at the rate of a \$100,000,000 a year means that in five years the government will have borrowed all the gold in the United States—and the treasury reserve will still be below the sacred hundred million mark.

More bonds, when the government already owes more money than all the money in circulation, means that the whole country is being mortgaged and every citizen sold into slavery to Shylock.

More bonds, means destroy the money of the people, and throw them deeper in debt with nothing but their lives and homes to pay with.

More bonds to redeem money that is its own redeemer and better than gold.

More bonds to encourage "foreign investors" who would destroy our government if they could, and make a monarchy of it.

More bonds, to get gold to pay interest to rebels who refuse government money, on a contract that calls for lawful money of the United States.

More bonds to get gold to play in a confidence games.

More bonds to get the country down to a gold basis. After the debt grows equal to the value of all the land and property of the nation, government fiat will be worthless, and Uncle Sam will be forced to pay all obligations in gold—and Shylock will have the gold. Then Shylock will demand the flesh of your children.

More bonds, to force producers to support idlers.

More bonds for the brokers to gamble in.

More bonds, without any reasonable excuse whatever.

More bonds should be repudiated. What do you think of it, ye horny-handed toilers of this country, who must bear the burden and whose children after you must bear it with an increased burden of interest.

More bonds, more interest, more taxes, more bondage, more slavery for the worker—more wealth, more glory, more fatness, more debauchery for the money sharks.

How long will you remain indifferent?

Do you want a kingdom, a despotism, a military hell in America.

Will you submit?

In self-defense for God, humanity and America, organize yourselves into the party of the common people and drive the demon plutocracy from its bacchanalian revel.

CONCEPT OF COURT.

The Decision of an English Court Quoted as Authority in the United States.

The sentence of Eugene V. Debs to six months in jail for alleged contempt of court, will doubtless create more contempt of court than it cures.

He and other leaders of the A. R. U. were denied the right of trial by jury, and sentenced to jail by a plutocratic judge. They had violated no law, and had been exonerated from all blame by the United States' strike commission appointed by President Cleveland.

The injunction which Debs and his associates ignored, was clearly to all sense of right and justice, an interference with the strikers' legal rights.

The real nuisance in the case was the Pullman Car company, and the mobs employed by the railroad companies to arouse public sentiment against the just cause of the strikers.

As for interstate commerce, Pullman sleepers are in no way engaged in commerce, nor even in carrying the mails. The railroad companies violated their contract with the government in order to help Geo. M. Pullman crush his workmen and violated the interstate commerce law rather than concede the rights of workmen to quit work when they pleased, pro-

viding such conditions as they saw fit for returning to their work.

The strikers did no violence and did not interfere with men employed to take their places, further than to appeal to their sense of right and manhood.

The judge quoted the English high court of chancery to prove that the federal courts have jurisdiction without an act of congress, thus holding that the decision of an English court is authority in the United States.

The railroads have been clothed with the power of eminent domain for the acquirement of land for their purposes, and therefore the judge holds that Debs' action was contempt of court—considering, we presume, that the railroads are a part of the government.

The court also holds that Debs and other officials had absolute control of the strike, guiding as they close the movements of the men. This is well known to be false, whereas the strike was instituted first by vote of the members of the A. R. U. and no more was taken without a vote of all concerned. Even the smallest subordinate lodge that stopped work did so wholly upon its own decision by vote of its own members only.

The defendants took the sentence like men. Debs bowed his tall, gaunt form and whispered a few words to his sister, who sat near, and they both laughed heartily. Howard and Hogan exchanged smiling glances and Kellher grasped his attorney's hand and appeared to offer congratulations. It was evident that all had expected much more severe sentences, and all wore a look of relief. Debs drew his people together and instructed them to say nothing for publication, setting them an example by refusing to discuss the case at all. After the murmur of excitement over the sentence had subsided, the court announced that the punishment was not to take effect for ten days, in which the defendants' attorneys will prepare an appeal.

Denounced as an Outrage. The Federation of Labor being in session at Denver, Colo., the following expressions were gathered by correspondents of the Associate press from prominent labor leaders:

President Campbell, regarding the decision of Judge Woods in the Debs case:

"I think it contemptible for any judge to take from a citizen of the United States the right of trial by jury. If Mr. Debs is guilty of any criminal act, a jury of his peers should be allowed to say so. I denounce the action of any judge who shows himself so eager to do the bidding of the corporations."

Patrick McBride, secretary of the United Mine Workers, said: "I think the decision is an outrage. I do not believe the intention of the law under which the injunction was issued was to include labor organizations. There has been no decision by the Supreme court on the matter. It seems to me that the courts should have remitted the penalty. Instead of that, he has strained the law to reach the decision and inflicts a severe punishment upon the first man tried for its violation."

John K. O'Sullivan of Boston: "I have examined this decision and it now only remains for us to see that the case goes to the highest tribunal."

A. McGrath of the Typographical Union: "I think the methods of the people in power are tending toward revolution."

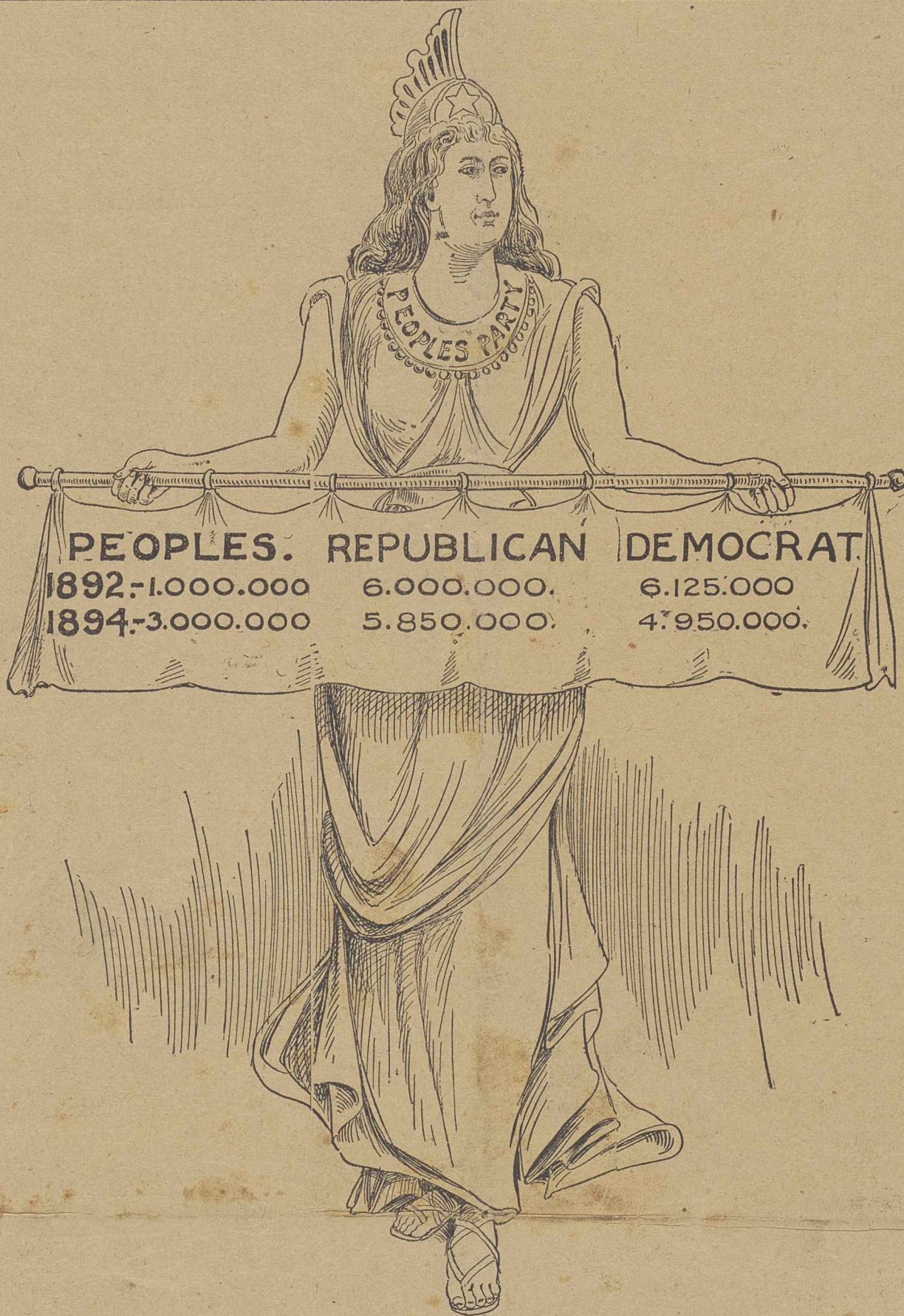
Hon. David Holmes of London declined to express an opinion.

Thomas J. Morgan said in regard to the Debs sentence: "The decision, aside from its immediate effects on Debs, is a good thing for the labor movement. It shows what may be expected from legislatures and courts that are controlled by the capitalists."

William B. Prescott, president of the Typographical union, said: "I am opposed to the punishment of one man for the acts of another. I believe that the injunction Debs violated was against his real legal rights."

Civil or Military. In a recent decision of Judge Hughes of the Norfolk (Va.) circuit the plain announcement is made that the civil authority is above the military. This decision was called out through a suit between the corporation of Norfolk and a soldier stationed there. The importance of it can be gathered from the fact that Secretary of War Lamont asked Attorney-General Olney to give his opinion of its soundness, who said in substance: "That the expression 'laws of the land,' in the fifty-ninth article of war includes city ordinances and laws, and therefore that a soldier may be arrested, tried and punished by the proper civil authorities for the violation of a city ordinance, and that, if he escapes to a military reservation, his surrender may be demanded by the proper military authorities and should be made by the military officer in command."

Under this construction Gov. Altgeld could have imprisoned every United States soldier sent into Illinois. The matter has been kept very quiet, but it is making a stir among the military gentry who have indulged in the idea that this country has been fully Russified. It is well to have a judge like Hughes, who is able and courageous enough to declare for constitutional methods.—National Watchman.



FIGURES NEVER LIE.—The People's Party More Than Doubled Its Vote Over 1892, While Both Democrats and the Republicans Lost Heavily.

IS MODERN PAGANISM.

GOLD WORSHIP AS PRACTICED IN AMERICA.

It is Our God and We Pay Reverent Homage to Its Wonderful Power—Has the God of Creation Been Forgotten Forever?

The savage African, in the wilds of his native home, takes a few sticks and some cloth, and out of these rude materials makes an idol which he calls Mumbo Jumbo, and before which he falls prostrate, in devout worship.

Whereat we civilized fools all laugh at said African, and call him a barbarian—as, indeed he is.

Nevertheless, it is quite apparent that while we make no gods out of sticks and calico, we worship Mumbo Jumbos, of our own make, just the same.

Take for instance the "Gold Reserve." Nature did not produce it: it has no life, no motion, other than that which lunatics give it.

One day it occurred to old John Sherman that it would be a good scheme to stack up, in the treasury, a cool one hundred million dollars in gold, and keep it there, idle.

Acting upon this idea, he straightway created the fund known as the gold reserve.

Any law for this?

No.

Any necessity for it?

No.

Any popular demand for it?

No.

His excuse was that he wanted a gold reserve out of which he could pay off the \$346,000,000 in greenbacks when presented for redemption.

Was anybody clamoring for the redemption of greenbacks?

No.

Was there any law under which anybody had a right to go to the treasury and demand gold for greenbacks?

No.

Was there any custom or policy which authorized this setting apart of gold to redeem greenbacks?

No.

But Sherman did it, just the same, and it soon appeared that he had made us a Mumbo Jumbo which we all worshiped, and before whose mysterious power we fell prostrate.

As long as Sherman was secretary of the treasury the gold reserve was sacred. Congress looked upon it with awe. The President did it reverence. The newspapers bent to it in speechless adoration. The politicians rubbed the skin off their stomachs groveling before it. The people—the great inert mass within whom is irresistible might

if they but had courage and co-operation—patiently padded their knees, and likewise knelt in mute submission to the yellow god which John Sherman had condescended to make for them.

When Sherman went out and other secretaries came in, the spell was already upon the public, and Mumbo Jumbo reigned by the omnipotent title of universal consent.

The gold reserve was a national institution—like Washington monument. It was not to be desecrated. It was to be recognized, supported, defended. Senators in their speeches alluded to it as they would to Plymouth Rock or Mount Vernon. It was a fixed fact which nobody disputed and all respected.

Congressmen referred to it as they would to Arlington or Bunker Hill. It was, in their eyes, consecrated.

Statutes referred to it, in passing, as they would to West Point or Yellowstone park, something that was permanent, national, and inseparable from the life of the republic.

There never was a law for the gold reserve, there never was a necessity for it, there never was any antecedent discussion in regard to it, and there never was a particle of financial sense in it.

Nobody ever presented greenbacks for redemption until Mr. Carlisle made his famous ruling, under which gold is paid out for paper money, and bonds issued to get the gold back again.

The gold reserve was absolutely useless until it became, under Carlisle's ruling, a bait to set the bond trap with.

To show that it has no influence upon the value of the greenbacks, we need only to point to the fact that although the size of the gold reserve has constantly fluctuated for about a year, the value of the greenback has not varied at all.

If the greenbacks depend on the gold reserve, their value would rise and fall with the gold reserve.

The greenbacks no not, and never did, depend on the gold reserve. They depend on the government, and the known fact that the credit of the government is based on \$70,000,000,000.

Their legal tender quality, their redeemability for taxes and public dues, make them good in the eyes of the people, irrespective of any gold reserve whatsoever.

John Sherman had no more right to make a gold reserve than he had to make a silver reserve.

Greenbacks were no more redeemable in gold than they were in silver.

But why argue the case? The verdict is already made up in the minds of the jury.

Mumbo Jumbo wins.

Sherman's god rules us. We quake and tremble every time they tell us anything bad has happened to the gold reserve. We roll and toss in our sleep, muttering distressfully, when the news comes that the gold reserve "is dwindling."

We shiver and we groan when we read that "the treasury has lost \$4,000,000 of the gold reserve to-day."

After such news how can we sleep? How can we frisk and gambol and disport ourselves in thoughtless levity when our god, our fetish, our Mumbo Jumbo, is being picked to pieces by irreverent hands?

How can we see our idol carted off by piecemeal and not suffer in our minds?

What good does Mumbo Jumbo do the naked African?

None.

But then, you see, the African doesn't know it.

That's the reason he is a fool. What good does our Mumbo Jumbo, the gold reserve, do us?

None.

But then, you see, we do not know it.

That's the reason we are bigger fools than the African is.—People's Party Paper.

Give the People a Chance. The professional politicians are a lousy lot at best.

Give the people a chance to vote directly upon all important questions, thus taking temptation away from dishonest officials and relieving honest ones of a great deal of worry as to what their constituents would have them do.

Let the people themselves decide what they want and give nobody a chance to sell them out.

As it is now, representatives of the people should work strictly upon the platform on which they were elected. And when they fail to do that they are traitors and deserve punishment such. For instance, Grover Cleveland should be so punished, because he has in no instance adhered to the Chicago platform.

If a majority of the people voted for the democratic ticket with the understanding that the platform would be carried out, it should have been done despite lobbies and the individual opinions.

The people should have what they vote for, whether wise or unwise. If they make mistakes they can and will rectify them.

TRUE it is that the President's recommendations were not worthy of consideration by a sensible man—but congress will consider them.

PROPHETIC PARODY.

CLEVELAND REVEALED IN HIS TRUE LIGHT.

Away Back in 1885 Charles E. Cunningham Was Able to Size Up the Fat Prophet—The Writer's Keen Foresight.

The following prophetic parody was written in 1885 by Hon. Chas. E. Cunningham, nominee for vice-president on the union labor ticket in 1888. It was published first after Cleveland's first election, and in the light of events which have since followed, it reads like a prophecy. It indicates a keen foresight of national affairs that has never been surpassed.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

Cleveland! Cleveland! beware of the day When congress shall meet you in solid array, For a field of defeat spreads out full on my sight, And the clackers of Wall street are scattered in flight. They rally! they strive! for their bonds and their banks, But their efforts are futile and broken their ranks.

The south and west prances, insulting the foe, For the cohorts of Wall street can charge them no more. But hark! through the clangor and din of defeat, What traitor is seeking your foemen to meet?

Tis your friend, O, Cleveland! your much valued friend But the man, in misfortune, your bosom to send

Could never will stand by a lost beaten man. But will make with your foes such terms as he can.

Cleveland! Trusted Cleveland! beware of that fight, And forsake Wall street, stand firm for the right.

CLEVELAND.

Go talk to the coward, thou auger of ill, I'm standing determined my pledge to fulfill; The mugwumps stood by me in solid array, And with them and their cause I'll assuredly stay.

If you so dread the coming battle and shock, When the south and west dash like waves on a rock, Draw dotard! around your own wavering sight, The mantle of Jackson to cover your fright.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

Hb! laughest thou, Cleveland, my vision to scorn? Proud bird of the mountain, thy plume shall be torn.

You rushed like an eagle, exultingly forth, From your home by the dark, rolling lakes of the north.

The mugwumps alone bold fight, And you looked to our party to win you the fight;

It is won; the party is out of the toils, We are not sentimental; we fight for the spoils.

Our party once posed as the slave holder's tool And naught would do them but ruin or rule.

And now you would tie us fast to the banks, To be ruined once more! without profit or thanks, But we're cautious! we love our political necks,

And like causes will always produce like effects. Cleveland! Trusted Cleveland, but dare to do right, And your banner will wave from the battlement's height.

Fierce war is before you to blast and to burn Return to your party! Oh haste to return Or the blackness of ashes will cover your fame

And your party will mourn in sorrow and shame. CLEVELAND.

False wizard! with the Wall street I'll pull, They are organized ably! their purses are full.

They are true to their money bags, striving for more, And will stand to the racket 'till 'll freezes o'er.

JACKSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

Cleveland! Cleveland! beware of your fate, For when you repent it will then be too late.

For dark and despairing, my sight I may seal, 'Tis my love of the cause gives me myse.

And coming events cast their shadows before. I tell you that battle's dread echoes shall sound, With millions of enemies closing around, The south and the west farmers are joining hands.

To save what is left, of their mortgaged lands. The laboring men are on the rampage, And in that battle are keen to engage;

The greenbackers watch and hope to ally, Those separate forces, and make the fur fly. Congressmen for votes are forced to give pledge

With their futures before them, there's small chance to pledge. If you stand with the people and Wall street forego, Your success is certain! your future is sure,

The route of retreat still lies open you know, But then to make certain Dan Manning must go.

CLEVELAND.

Down, soothless Insulter! I'm certain to win. We've laid our train well, have plenty of tin. The congressmen's pledges are not worth a cent, When away from their states which they represent.

We'll coax the weak brothers, toast the red nosed, And when congress meets have things ready and closed; Some we will bulldoze, the lawyers retain For Lombard street, London and Frank-ford-on-Main;

And when we have all their pockets well crammed, We'll say with Bold William, "the people be d—d!"

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A bed in a Greek inn in A. D. 327, cost four cents.

A plant of spleenwort weighing less than four ounces will produce over a million seeds.

A snail ranch has been started by a farmer of Anet, France, to supply the Parisian market.

On the Welch River Towry the coracle, the veritable boat of the barbarous but picturesque Britain, is still in use.

The swiftest bird is the kestrel or English sparrowhawk. It has been known to achieve a speed of 150 miles an hour.

The great pelican often has a wing spread of fifteen feet. The bird itself sometimes exceeds twenty-five pounds in weight.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, has 500,000 volumes, and its annual expenses are \$45,000 a year, nearly ten cents a volume.

The muscles of a pig's snout are exceedingly powerful for their size, and thus enable the animal to turn up very hard ground with utmost ease.

John Confar and wife, of Clifton, Ohio, have celebrated their sixty-fourth wedding anniversary with a family reunion. Both are hale and hearty.

London County, Va., has a fruit farm which contains 60,000 vines, 45 peach trees, 8,000 quince and pear trees and 900 English walnut trees.

A bat finds its way about without the assistance of its eyes. A blinded bat will avoid wires and obstructions as dexterously as though it could see perfectly.

The Michigan people are running a race on big cabbages. Around Three Oaks a twelve-pound cabbage is considered a fair shipping size, and the Barnett Produce Company have sent one to Chicago that measures four and a half feet in circumference, and weighs twenty-six pounds.

Nearly fifty monkeys escaped from the hold of a New York vessel recently, and climbing into the rigging, set up such a chattering that a large number of persons quickly gathered on the wharves. Several hours elapsed before the animals, which were chased up and down the masts by the sailors, were captured again.

Joseph Grimm of Hammononton, Penn., was riding along a country road recently on his bicycle when he was stopped by three highwaymen. They wanted his money, etc. He took his watch from his pocket, threw it several yards away, and, while the men were scrambling for it, mounted his wheel and escaped.

A country cat can always be kept at home by cutting off her ears, or for a time by clipping out the hairs in the interior. The long hairs serve to keep out the drops of dew that fall from the leaves of plants and grasses, and when the hairs are removed the cat will stay at home rather than claw the water out of her ears.

Found a Gold Ring in a Sea Fish.

Lieutenant James H. Minor of the police force was presented with a gold ring by Capt. Harry H. Haywood, who at the time of coming in possession of the ring was in command of the Nova Scotia bark Alice. Captain Haywood says that while the bark Alice was on her way from New York to Havana he frequently passed the time in fishing, and on June 14, 1892, he caught a large bonita fish, which on being cut open was found to have a plain gold ring inside. It was the common belief of the sailors on the bark that the fish had bitten off the hand of a man who either fell overboard or went down with his ship. Captain Haywood has taken a great fancy to Lieutenant Miller and gave him the ring as a token of his friendship.—Florida Times-Union.

A Sunday-School by Telegraph.

"The most unique Sunday-school in the world is on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad," said L. A. Warner. "President Thomas is an ardent Sunday-school man, and inaugurated a system among the telegraph operators along the line. One of the lightning manipulators at Nashville acts as teacher, and uses the regular lesson leaf. The class is composed of the operators between Nashville and Chattanooga, and the lesson is conducted as though all were present, except that the questions and answers are sent by telegraph. The comments of the teacher are sent down the line and the class is dismissed, going back to their work, the same as on any other day.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Good manners have forced many a proper person to swallow unwhole some food.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, JAN. 10, 1895.

Cleveland and bonds.
Democracy and bonds.

The volume of money is steadily decreasing.

The only true people's party in the country is the Populist party.

Cleveland is in favor of an empire, if he is to be judged by his actions.

Are you in favor of more money and less misery? If so, vote the populist ticket.

What has become of the boasted prosperity, that the democratic party was going to bring?

The population of this country is rapidly increasing and produce is rapidly decreasing in price.

The treasury of Alabama is bankrupt, and still the democratic party are in favor of more officers and bigger salaries.

To the Chronicle and Sentinel:—Do you favor Cleveland's policy of retiring the 356 million dollars of greenbacks now outstanding?

The democratic members of the legislature are in favor of rigid economy, they approved of paying five dollars a piece for carriages and sixty dollars for a band, for Oates inaugural. Economy with a vengeance.

Cleveland has issued 100 million dollars in bonds, and now is seeking to destroy the greenbacks, the only money of the people, and yet there are still a few numb skulls who say Cleveland is a friend of the people.

The legislature refused to make an appropriation for the inaugural expenses of W. C. Oates, but a committee composed of members of the legislature deliberately contracted a debt of 100 dollars and Thos. G. Jones deliberately paid the amount out of the state treasury.

Farm lands have depreciated, but bank stock has increased wonderfully, a hundred dollars worth of the stock of the Chemical National Bank of New York is worth two thousand and four hundred dollars, and yet there are a few soap heads who say banking does not pay.

Mr. H. B. Plant, of the Plant system of railways was waited on at Lake Worth by a committee from the Cotton States and International Exposition headed by Mr. H. H. Cabanis of the Atlanta Journal. Mr. Plant was much impressed by what the committee told him and promised to make a handsome exhibit.

It has already become a problem with the management of the Cotton States and International Exposition to provide space for exhibitors. Southern cities are especially hungry for space. Charleston, Chattanooga and Columbus, Mississippi, have applications in and some of them want three times as much room as the exposition company is prepared to give. President Collier is wrestling with this knotty problem and will doubtless reach some satisfactory solution.

A Texas grand jury indicted some of the standard oil Kings, and the Governor of Texas asked the governors of New York, Missouri and Florida, for requisitions, so that those violators of the antitrust law of Texas might be punished. The Governors of New York and Missouri at once refused to sign the requisition papers; the Governor of Florida however, had some conceptions of justice, and granted the requisition, but their went up such a howl from the bosses in the democratic party, that he reconsidered, and canceled his signature to the papers. From time immemorial it has been customary to honor the requisition of any Governor, in order that criminals may be brought to trial, but an example has been set by these plant tools of the money power, which if adopted by all the governors, will stop the wheels of justice; and criminals can simply step across a state line, and bid defiance to the officers. These democratic governors are in favor of punishing the poor men and protecting the rich.

NO FRAUD HERE.

Honest Election Sentiment in North Carolina.

Honorable Conduct of Two Candidates for Office.

An Instance That Shows a Gratifying Condition.

In The Old North State In Favor of Fairness and Honesty.

The Will of the Voters are Respected Notwithstanding Legal Technicalities.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 5.—"As showing the growth of the sentiment of the people of North Carolina in favor of honest elections, another instance is afforded by the following facts:

At the recent election Claude M. Bernard and Herbert F. Sewell were the republican-populist candidates for solicitor (prosecuting attorney) in two of the twelve superior court judicial districts, and John E. Woodward and Solicitor Neal, the democratic candidates for the same position. The state returning board in canvassing the vote found that some of the votes intended for Claude M. Bernard were returned by the county canvassers in one county as cast for John E. Woodward—a sufficient number of them if not counted for Claude M. Bernard, to defeat him. Other irregularities, such as designing him on the ballots as "for solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District" (instead of Third), were found. Similar irregularities in the case of Sewell would also defeat him.

The powers of the State Returning Board being entirely ministerial, the board declared Woodward and Neal, the Democratic candidates and present incumbents elected. The latter, however, in view of the fact made clear to them, that a majority of the voters of their respective districts had intended to cast their votes for their opponents, have declined to receive their commissions and have suggested to Gov. Carr that he appoint the gentlemen whom the people expressed their preference for. This Gov. Carr has done. But now, Messrs. Bernard and Sewell decline to accept the Governor's commission because he has not power to appoint them longer than "until the next general election" (two years), whereas the solicitors in this state are elected for a term of four years. They will therefore seek redress in the courts, and will be undoubtedly installed in their offices for four years, without opposition.

The spirit of fairness displayed by concerned in this matter, and the evident desire of all to see the will of the voters respected, notwithstanding legal technicalities, shows how positive is the demand in North Carolina now for fair elections."

The above from the Montgomery Journal shows that there are still men inside the democratic party, who are unwilling to draw another man's salary; if there were a few such men inside the democratic party in this state, there would be some hope for reformation, but alas there are none so far as the Advocate has been able to learn, who has had the manhood and honesty, to refuse to take another man's salary; from the highest down to the lowest, there are men in Alabama, who are to-day drawing other men's salaries. And there is no hope for reformation, for while there are some who do not approve of such rascality, there is a large majority of the democratic party that endorses such practices, and while this is true there is no chance for reformation. Thos. G. Jones was defeated two years ago last August for governor, yet he was counted in, and there was not a prominent democrat or democratic paper that openly condemned the fraud. There is but one remedy for fraudulent elections in Alabama, and that is for the voters to go to the polls in each beat and demand and have a fair count.

Under the proposed Carlisle-frilled Baltimore banking scheme the notes will not be redeemable in gold, but in government—the people are the government—legal tenders, and the banks will gather them all up and keep them out of circulation. This, of course, will prevent the people from obtaining any gold from the national treasury. You see, the yellow stuff is too precious for the common masses.—Ex.

COMMISSIONERS'

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasurer for the Six Months Ending January 1, 1895.

DISBURSEMENTS.

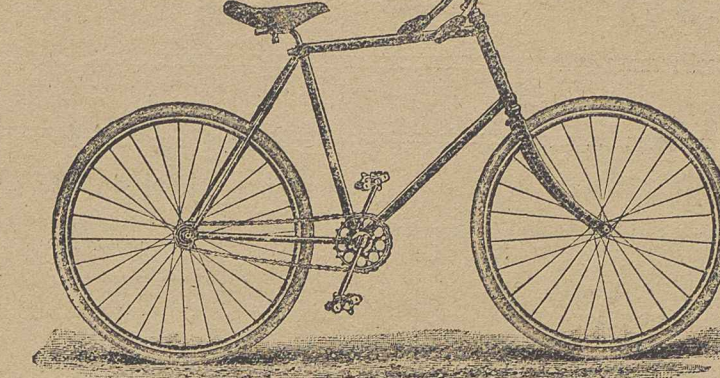
To cash on hand at last report. \$16,955 75
A. F. Smith, taxes. 1,372 12
A. F. Smith, taxes. 169 67
A. F. Smith, taxes. 4,287 19
Total. \$22,784 73

RECEIPTS.

Holcomb & Pratt, 400 feet lumber. \$ 3 60
Mrs W L Davis, sewing for paupers. 15 45
E S Martin, registering 210 electors. 6 80
Dr H I Williams, medical service. 56 25
Wesley Ozley, nails and hauling on road. 80
A Leonard, registering 256 electors. 7 68
E L Spencer, work on court room and sheriff's office. 5 00
E D Hall, merchandise. 11 15
Lester, Mason & Co., merchandise. 37 09
R H Walker, 1 day and 32 miles as commissioner. 4 60
A M Jones, 1 day and 36 miles as commissioner. 4 80
R J Griffin, 2 days and 40 miles as commissioner. 8 00
James McGowan, 2 days and 9 miles as commissioner. 6 45
John S Leeper, 1 day as commissioner. 3 00
P B Harrell, registering 596 electors. 16 68
J M Huggins, registering 334 electors. 10 02
C B West, registering 565 electors. 16 95
The Chronicle, stationery and publishing treasurer's report. 27 25
A F Smith, postage, express and pencils. 4 79
E A Bently, bottoming four chairs for court house. 2 00
Wimpee & Parker, putting new pump at jail. 3 50
J H Hammons, making land book. 125 00
R M Payne, lumber for road. 8 53
John S Leeper, two barrels lime. 1 75
John S Leeper ex-officio services 100 00
John S Leeper, county court fees. 69 00
John S Leeper, services in registering electors. 74 14
John S Leeper, postage. 5 00
C C Evans, making six mile boards. 3 00
W L Davis, feeding paupers. 157 50
W L Davis, extra services. 18 25
W L Davis, burying pauper. 10 00
Wm R A Milner, ex-officio services six months. 200 00
H W Nelson, ex-officio. 125 00
H W Nelson, postage and holding county court. 16 50
Wm R A Milner, postage. 5 00
John Russell, registering 285 electors. 8 55
John S DeLoach, registering 81 electors. 2 43
J J Vincent, registering 181 electors. 5 43
Advocate, publishing treasurer's report and 3 subscriptions. 15 35
Thompson, pauper, helping to maintain. 14 25
John S Leeper, 3 days as commissioner. 9 00
James McGowan, 3 days and 9 miles as commissioner. 9 45
R J Griffin, 3 days and 49 miles as commissioner. 11 45
A M Jones, 3 days and 56 miles as commissioner. 11 80
Wm Hadaway, timber for road. 1 00
Artemus Albright, timber for road. 1 00
J E Baker, expenses carrying Mrs. Baker to asylum. 13 60
J E Adams, registering 91 electors. 2 73
J D Ruffin, registering 141 electors. 4 23
W C Denson, registering 106 electors. 3 18
Shelby Sentinel, publication of notice for assessor. 1 50
Elliott & Bliss, lumber, nails, etc., for road. 22 94
Alabama Printing Co., stationery for tax collector. 21 00
Geo D Barnard, registration and election supplies. 156 25
R H Walker, 4 days and 32 miles as commissioner. 13 60
Paid managers and returning officers, August election, 1894. 196 00
A N Wilson, registering 101 electors. 3 03
W H Walker, registering 138 electors. 4 14
Paid county court jurors, August term. 202 90
John R Ray, lumber. 24 06
W R A Milner, merchandise Lester, Mason & Co., m'dse. 187 5
J H Hammons, postage. 69 80
The Chronicle, printing. 1 50
H W Nelson, postage and bottoming chairs for court house. 8 00
Parker & Armstrong, disinfectant for court house. 4 00
W L Davis, feeding paupers. 177 50
L Davis, extra service. 15 00
Mrs. W L Davis, sewing for paupers. 14 95
Davis & Raley, lumber for road. 3 51
R J Griffin, three days and 40 miles as commissioner. 11 00
James McGowan, two days

and 9 miles as commissioner. 6 45
A M Jones, one day and 36 miles as commissioner. 4 80
R H Walker, two days and 32 miles as commissioner. 7 60
W C Posey, white washing poor house. 8 00
Jack Wallace, making coffin for Frank Porter. 5 60
N A Graham, advertising election notice. 6 00
N A Graham, three subscriptions to Sentinel. 3 00
N A Graham, advertising county treasurer's report. 8 66
A M Cross, tools for road. 2 75
J S Leeper, postage. 10 00
J S Leeper one day as commissioner. 3 00
Lofton Gould, keeping Elias Armstrong three months. 15 00
James Scroggins, keeping Silva Crim. 9 00
Proposals, beat 17, for repairing road. 30 00
Rich Leonard, lumber for road. 27 83
J S Leeper, getting up election supplies. 75 00
Roberts & Son, stationery probate judge. 9 00
J S Leeper, making abstract. 100 00
J S Leeper, distributing election supplies. 13 00
W S Cross, material for opening road. 17 44
Geo D Barnard, election supplies. 133 25
M H Self, registering 360 electors. 10 80
W L Davis, expenses of pauper to Florida. 21 05
J L Vandiver, registering 115 electors. 3 45
J W Porter, building addition to poor house. 169 15
N N Mostella, registering 137 electors. 4 11
A M Jones, moving walls in court house. 90 00
J H Newton, freight on coal for court house. 33 00
Newton Eddings, carrying Martha Johnson to poor house. 1 00
L M Ray, work on road in beat 6. 20 00
W B Smith, building bridge at Teague's Ford. 100 00
Johnson & Porter, building bridge across the Wauahatchie. 78 85
B L Moore, lumber for road. 7 92
Johnston & White, for merchandise. 13 10
L L Padgett, lumber and nails for road. 16 73
W B Denson, lumber for road. 14 16
The Chronicle, to publishing election notice and tax collector's notice. 17 50
J P Spencer, feeding jurors. 32 50
The Chronicle, stationery and public printing. 52 00
Lester Mason & Co., merchandise. 52 80
C C DuBose, furnishing picks and hauling lumber for road. 7 65
J M C Johnson, lumber for road. 7 20
C C Evans, making and lettering sign boards. 3 25
A A Smith, holding inquest over McCuller. 74 45
Dr H I Williams, medical services at poor house. 56 25
A D Smith, holding inquest over John Burkett. 25 30
Mrs W L Davis, sewing for paupers. 11 15
W L Davis, burying two paupers. 20 00
W L Davis feeding paupers. 195 25
J K Ray, lumber for road. 37 17
W R A Milner merchandise. 3 60
W C Powers, two days and 50 miles as commissioner. 8 50
D C Davis, two days and 44 miles as commissioner. 8 20
D C Davis, 2 days as juror. 6 00
W C Powers 2 days as juror. 6 00
James McGowan, 2 days as commissioner. 6 00
James McGowan, five days and 9 miles as commissioner. 15 45
R H Walker, two days and 42 miles as commissioner. 8 10
R H Walker, two days as juror. 6 00
R M Payne, lumber and nails for road. 4 40
John S Leeper, two days as commissioner. 6 00
J S Leeper, county court fees. 72 00
E D Hall, merchandise. 16 10
Harmon Howell, making sign boards. 3 00
T L Seale, bailiff county court. 12 00
Jno Edwards, architect. 56 40
W R A Milner, coal for county. 91 13
Jno L Roberson, paving for Cahaba river. 81 00
W A Thompson, treasurer's commission on \$7,823.81. 391 19
Total disbursements. \$8,215 00
Balance in Treasury. \$14,579 73
D. C. Davis, W. C. Powers, R. H. Walker and James McGowan, commissioners, 9 50

DO YOU RIDE A VICTOR?



The greatest outdoor sport is cycling; the best bicycle is a Victor, made in the largest and finest bicycle plant in the world.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

Makers of Victor Bicycles and Athletic Goods.

BOSTON. DETROIT. NEW YORK. DENVER. CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO. PACIFIC COAST. LOS ANGELES. PORTLAND.

King of all Bicycles. Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted.

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

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Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company, Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH

WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST

Parry & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.,

W C Powers, six days as jury commissioner. 18 00
D C Davis, six days as jury commissioner. 18 00
James McGowan, six days as jury commissioner. 18 00
A M Jones, repairing court house. 120 00
H W Nelson, coal for jail. 46 45
Paid managers and returning officers, Nov. election of 1894. 203 60
Z H Clardy & Son, building vault in court house. 916 00
Paid county court jurors Nov. Term, 1894. 243 20
T L Seale, bailiff county court. 12 00
Jno Edwards, architect. 56 40
W R A Milner, coal for county. 91 13
Jno L Roberson, paving for Cahaba river. 81 00
W A Thompson, treasurer's commission on \$7,823.81. 391 19
Total disbursements. \$8,215 00
Balance in Treasury. \$14,579 73
D. C. Davis, W. C. Powers, R. H. Walker and James McGowan, commissioners, 9 50

BICYCLES



ACME ROADSTER \$55

Guaranteed same as agents sell for \$75 to \$100.

ACME ROAD RAGER, 25 lbs. \$80.

WOOD-RIMS.

Perfect lines, perfect steering, perfect construction. Guaranteed same as agents sell for \$100 to \$150.

Acme Cycle Company, ELKHART, IND.



"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

Take the agency for our high grade Safety Bicycles. Our agents are all making money; why can't you? Write to us at once for catalogue, prices and territory desired. It will pay you.

MEN'S, LADIES', GIRLS' and BOYS' PNEUMATIC SAFETIES.

Sample to Agents, \$27.50 and up.

ROOTS & COMPANY, (INCORPORATED) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

35 Complete Novels.

Neatly bound and a year's subscription to a large 16-page illustrated monthly magazine for only 30 cents. This is a most liberal offer as Household Topics, the magazine referred to, is a high-class paper, replete with stories of love, adventure, travel, and short interesting and instructive sketches of fact and fancy, and in the list of 35 novels are such measures as "A Bride Beweaved" by Robert Louis Stevenson, "A Blacksmith's Daughter" by Ethel W. Pierce, "Ninetta," a most pleasing story by M. T. Colburn, "A Guided Star" and "Between Two Sins" by the author of "Dora Thorne"; "The Truth of It," by the popular writer, Hugh Conway; and the "Moose House Tragedy," rather sensational, by Mrs. Jane C. Austin; "A Heroine," a delightful story by Mrs. Rebecca H. Davis; "Wall Flowers," by the popular Marion Harland, and the great story "Guilty or Not Guilty," by Amanda M. Douglass. Space forbids mentioning the other novels; but they are all the same high grade, popular, bright, romantic, spicy, interesting stories.

The 35 novels and the current issue of Household Topics will be sent you the day your order is received. This will supply you with a season's reading for a mere song; and will be appreciated by all in the household. Send at once 30 cents to Household Topics Pub. Co. P. O. Box 1159 New York City, N.Y.

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(LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.)

THE THROUGH CARS

Of this line pass Calera daily, running THROUGH

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Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS.

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Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

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We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you? Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 93 page catalogue and "State your wants." Address J. F. Draughon, President—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn., 11 Teachers, 600 Students the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap Board. N. B. We pay \$5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday
Entered at the postoffice at Columbi-
ana, Ala., as second-class mail matter,
COLUMBIANA, JAN. 10, 1895.

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One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court.—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. J. F. Box, Judge.
Chancery Court.—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.
County Court.—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Will Parker, of British, was in the city Sunday.

J. A. Campbell, of Calera, was in town last Monday.

L. W. Jackson, of British, was in the city Sunday.

J. K. Milner, of Anniston, was in the city Wednesday.

Hon. G. B. Deans, of Calera, was in the city last Monday.

T. B. Holcombe, of beat 8, spent Tuesday in Columbiana.

Miss Pearl Hendricks visited relatives at Renfro last week.

Mr. John Fancher, of Montevallo, was in the city last Monday.

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. Gordon DuBose, on the 5th inst, a boy.

D. R. McMillan, Esq., paid Montgomery a flying trip last Tuesday.

Col. A. B. Milner, visited relatives and friends at Leeds this week.

Henry Fallon, of New Orleans, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Miss Bama Chandler, of Vincent, is visiting friends at the Central this week.

Miss Annie Woodruff, of Shelby, is visiting the family of John S. Leeper this week.

C. C. DuBose, editor of the Chronicle, paid Anniston a flying trip last Tuesday.

Mrs. Bruce Harris, of Rome, Ga., is visiting relatives and friends in the city this week.

D. C. Davis spent several days in the city this week in attendance on commissioners court.

Mr. J. R. Upshaw and wife, of Coosa county, visited relatives in the city several days last week.

Commissioners' court was in session three days this week and disposed of a good deal of business.

Rev. W. I. Sinnott has moved into his residence on Main street, recently occupied by R. E. McLean.

Mrs. Gardner, who has been visiting the family of B. L. Moore, returned to her home at Childersburg last Monday.

R. H. Walker, of beat 7, was in the city several days this week looking after the financial interest of the county.

Temple Myrick, step-son of Mr. E. T. Hunter, had the misfortune last Saturday while out hunting to get shot in the leg.

Where is our turkey boys that you were going to kill last Tuesday morning, we heard the gun shoot, but we didn't see the turkey.

W. C. Powers, commissioner from the 3rd district, was in the city this week; he is new at the business, but makes a good commissioner.

Miss Ida O'Hara left last Saturday to take charge of her school near Siluria, she is a fine teacher and we recommend her to the good people of that community.

A. J. Sammons and family, of Wilsonville beat, left last Tuesday for Palestine Texas, their future home. The Advocate wishes them success in their new home.

DIED.—At his residence in this place on last Friday night at 9 o'clock, Mr. John Spencer, aged 87. He had been in feeble health for some time and his death was not unexpected. He had been a citizen of this county for a number of years, and was a straight forward upright christian gentleman. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. His remains were interred in the city cemetery on Saturday evening by the Masonic fraternity. The Advocate extends condolence to the bereaved family and friends.

Pelham Points.

Weather bad, worse and worst.

We turned over a new leaf new year, but proceeded to blot it as usual.

Prof. Clark, our eminent teacher, returned last week from his visit to his old home in Ga.

Prof. W. O. Butler, principal of Dogwood High school, spent several of the holidays among friends at this place.

The "tacky party" given at the residence of Mr. Wm. Oates last week, was an enjoyable occasion. The girls showed themselves familiar in every respect to the rural plight of our memorable old grandmothers. It was decided that Miss Lexie Powers deserved first prize, and Miss Allie Brewer second prize.

That malady, contagious, indiscribable rustling, known as matrimonial fever, that has been raging for quite awhile in and around Pelham, is now about under control as none seem to have any symptoms of fever; yet there are a great many who appear to have it in their system; but we will feel truly safe if we can make our escape from this earthly vexation for nine more days. Some of the boys of these parts, who can't bare the idea of loosing precious golden moments, they say they are going to petition to our legislature to prohibit "tacky" among our young folks, and especially among the girls, as they are not on the "rat-killing," and can't naturally keep pace with this mighty onward rush of foolishness.

Success to all.

Yellow Leaf Snaps.

The health of our community is good at present.

Christmas is over and our farmers will prepare for another crop of three cent cotton.

Our young folks have stired up a little fun during Christmas.

Prof. David Spearman, of Four-mile, was welcomed in our community during Christmas.

Mr. John W. Blackerby, of Shelby, visited home folks and other friends during the holidays.

Our honorable and esteemed friend, Prof. W. C. Evans, of Shelby, visited friends in our community during the holidays.

Our school at K. Springs is progressing fine, under the tutorage of Prof. J. A. Spearman.

Some of our boys were in Columbiana last Saturday, their business have not yet been learned.

There was a Christmas tree at K. Springs, all who were present enjoyed a happy evening.

Snow fell here Sunday and remained with us most all the week.

Mr. D. F. Adams was presented with a Christmas present on Sunday night last, it was a bouncing boy.

Mr. H. H. Blackerby, of Texas, is on a visit to friends and relatives in our community this week.

Aunt Fannie has had a tuff time of it during Christmas, it has been such bad weather that she could not go with the girls and enjoy herself as she did in her young days.

Died, the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Rays, a lovely little girl about six months old, to the bereaved family we extend our sympathy.

Weddings have got to be a popular thing on Yellow Leaf.

The school at K. Springs has organized a debating Society for the benefit of the pupils.

Success to the Advocate.

AUNT FANNIE.

The teachers Institute of this county was in session here last Friday and Saturday, and although the weather was somewhat inclement, there was a fair attendance.

Many questions of importance were discussed, and among them was the question of the adoption of a uniform series of text books for this county. There is no doubt that something ought to be done to cheapen the costs of school books to the people. The Institute was well attended by the citizens here, and they all enjoyed the exercises very much. Miss Bama Jennings read an essay on love, hope and patience, which was well received by the audience; and Miss Bama Chandler read one on self culture and selfish culture which showed originality of thought, and clear cut ideas, and the applause given her showed it was appreciated by those present. Taken all in all the Institute was a decided success.

Jefferson's Political Maxims.

The legal equality of human beings.

The people the only source of power.

No hereditary officers, nor order, nor title.

No taxation beyond actual public needs.

No national banks, nor bonds.

No costly splendor of administration.

No interference with freedom of thought or discussion.

The civil authority superior to the military.

No favored classes: no monopolies. Free and fair elections: universal suffrage.

No public money spent without warrant of law.

No mysteries in government hidden from the public eye.

Representatives bound by the instructions of their constituents.

The Constitution of the United States a special grant of powers limited and definite.

Freedom sovereignty and independence of the respective states.

Absolute severance of Church and State.

The Union a compact—not a consolidation nor a centralization.

Moderate salaries, economy, and strict accountability.

Gold and silver currency—supplemented by Treasury notes bot-tomed on taxes.

No state banks of issue.

No expensive navy or diplomatic establishment.

A progressive, or graduated tax laid upon wealth—the tax to grow increasingly heavy as the fortune was larger.

No internal revenue system. A complete separation of public mon-ey from bank funds.—Ex.

To The People.

Any information concerning a Singer wagon, No. 2114, will be thankfully received by W. W. Walls of Columbiana, Ala., last seen in possession of J. A. Elliott.

Read the semi-annual report of the commissioners' court in another column, every citizen of the county is interested in the expend-itures of the court and should read it carefully.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

Special Inducements to Farmers.

I am offering special inducements to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one this fall write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of music books, 5,000 different copies of sheet music at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$800.00, sewing machines as low as \$15.00.

E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.

Final Settlement.

State of Alabama) Probate Court of Shelby County,) said county.

Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of.

This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate.

HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers.

Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address: STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2264, New York N. Y. Please mention this paper.

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE.
In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

| North Bound. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Leave Meridian. | 4:45 a. m. |
| " York. | 5:57 a. m. |
| " Demopolis. | 7:02 a. m. |
| " Uniontown. | 7:48 a. m. |
| " Marion June. | 8:30 a. m. |
| Arrive Selma. | 9:00 a. m. |
| Leave " | 9:10 a. m. |
| " Calera. | 11:20 a. m. |
| " Talladega. | 12:52 p. m. |
| " Anniston. | 8:15 a. m. 2:00 p. m. |
| " Jacksonville. | 8:55 a. m. 2:27 p. m. |
| " Piedmont. | 9:35 a. m. 2:55 p. m. |
| Arrive Rome. | 11:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m. |
| Leave Rome. | 4:30 p. m. |
| Arrive Ooltawah June. | 6:27 p. m. |
| " Chattanooga. | 7:10 p. m. |
| Leave Chattanooga. | 8:45 p. m. |
| " Ooltawah Junct. | 6:32 p. m. |
| Arrive Cleveland. | 7:00 p. m. |
| " Knoxville. | 10:00 p. m. |
| " Bristol. | 4:50 a. m. |

| South Bound. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Leave Bristol. | 11:30 p. m. |
| " Knoxville. | 7:45 a. m. |
| " Cleveland. | 10:30 a. m. |
| Arrive Ooltawah June. | 11:03 a. m. |
| Leave Chattanooga. | 8:15 a. m. |
| " Ooltawah Junct. | 8:55 a. m. |
| Arrive Rome. | 10:46 a. m. |
| Leave Rome. | 4:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m. |
| Ar. Piedmont. | 6:22 p. m. 12:10 p. m. |
| " Jacksonville. | 7:03 p. m. 12:45 p. m. |
| " Anniston. | 7:45 p. m. 1:10 p. m. |
| " Talladega. | 2:18 p. m. |
| " Calera. | 3:50 p. m. |
| " Selma. | 6:00 p. m. |
| Leave Selma. | 6:15 p. m. |
| Ar. Marion June. | 6:46 p. m. |
| " Uniontown. | 7:22 p. m. |
| " Demopolis. | 8:07 p. m. |
| " York. | 9:09 p. m. |
| " Meridian. | 10:20 p. m. |

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undesignated.

C. A. Benscoter, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala., C. H. Hudson, Gen. Man'gr., Knoxville, Tenn., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

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H. M. Comer & R. S. Hayes Receivers.

Savannah & Western R. R. H. M. Comer & R. J. Lowry, Receivers.

Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6:00 p. m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save considerable car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R., Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and state-room.

For full information, write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to, Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. F. Shellman, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Haile, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.

Are You a Woman

Who has not seen a copy of Arthur's New Home Magazine of Philadelphia? The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Attorney's And Counselor's At Law.

Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

NEW HOME

Do not be deceived by those who sell you a machine at a low price, but who do not give you the full value of the machine. The NEW HOME Sewing Machine is the best in the world. It is made of the finest materials and is guaranteed to last for ever. It is the only machine that will sew all kinds of fabric, and it is the only machine that will sew as fast as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as well as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as cheap as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as good as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as long as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as much as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as little as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as often as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as seldom as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as fast as you can sew. It is the only machine that will sew as well as you can sew. 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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895.

NO. 30.

MENTAL DYNAMITE.

SCORCHED BY COLORADO'S GRAND OLD GOVERNOR.

Tells Why the Gamblers, Thugs, Prostitutes and Pimps Were Opposed to Populist Government—Populism Proud of Her Enemies.

The following letter by Gov. Waite of Colorado explaining itself and will well repay reading:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, DENVER.

Dec. 1, 1894.

"To the First National bank, American National bank, J. C. Mitchell, People's National bank, S. N. Wood, J. H. Poole, T. J. Zollars, secretary Colorado Building and Loan association; John J. Hurd, the Denver Consolidated Electric company; the Appel Clothing company; the May Shoe and Clothing company; the Spinner Bros. and Wright company; R. Douglas Crocker company; the Hughes & Keith Plumbing and Chandler company; the Planders Dry Goods company; the Parkinson and Wallace China company; Cordes, Feldhauser & Loftus Carpet company; the Roth Importing company; F. E. Babcock, Garson, Kerngood & Co.; E. B. & H. N. Lee, hatters; the Henry Bohm company; A. J. Woodside & Co.; H. Bostwick; the George Trith Hardware company; the Leonard-Scheek Saddlery company; the Knight & Atmore company; the Brown Hotel company; the Golden Eagle Dry Goods company; the M. Hyman Cigar and Importing company; Schradsky, Bee Hive Shoe company; A. J. Stark and company; the Denver Consolidated Gas company; the Backus Heating company; the Albany hotel, the St. James hotel, the Windsor hotel, the Markham hotel, the Denver Store and Hardware company; the Knight-Campbell Music company; Lewis, Son & Barrow, G. H. Brannen, H. Z. Solomon, Gano & Co., the Denver Vynx and Marble company, T. W. Groomman, Western bank, S. Eckles, W. B. Feiker and C. S. Morey mercantile company:

"Gentlemen: Your petition of Nov. 22, 1894, for the reopening of the gambling houses of Denver, addressed to myself as governor, to the fire and police board and to the chief of police of this city, was duly received. To compel the gambling halls of Denver to remain closed is without doubt detrimental to some of the business interests of Denver—Gamblers who are prevented from the practice of their profession, in consequence, vacated buildings and parts of buildings occupied as saloons and residences, which remain unrented, and a large amount of money is withheld from circulation that otherwise would be expended by the gamblers in the purchase of necessities and luxuries. To that extent the suppression of gambling has made hard times in Denver, and I have never hesitated to acknowledge my full share of responsibility for this result. It is no wonder that every gambler in Denver, every pimp and prostitute, every confidence man, bunco stealer, thief and hobo and every all night and Sunday liquor seller, licensed and unlicensed, joined the 'redeemers' to redeem the state from Populist misrule, and furnished money, and men and women to colonize the city with fraudulent voters in the interest of the republican party. The gamblers and the lewd women of Denver had a grievance. The Populist state administration had injured their business, had prevented them from loaning capital for the promotion of business enterprises, and had reduced some 'professionals' to actual poverty. Smarting under a sense of personal injury, the gamblers of Denver poured out their money like water for political purposes, and resorted to any and all means, no matter how fraudulent, to defeat at the late election the Populist state administration.

"The Protestant religious element of this city, represented by its distinguished doctors of divinity, by the Y. M. C. A. and the W. C. T. U., protested against the protection of the gambling business by the police, on the ground that gambling is immoral.

"My own action as governor was not upon any such consideration. Gambling is no more immoral in Denver than in Leadville or Aspen. The laws against gambling and lewdness should be executed at all cities alike, but it so happens that peculiar relations exist between the governor of the state and the city of Denver, which do not exist in any other locality. The governor, by the law, has the power both to appoint and remove the board of police of Denver, and upon him, therefore, rests the responsibility of the proper execution of the law by the police. It is the misfortune of the gamblers of Denver whose open halls of business have been closed, and of the lewd women, whose profits have been curtailed by the shutting up of saloons at midnight, and on Sundays, that their business is in violation of the law. Their only legal remedy is the repeal of the violated laws. Until such repeal the present governor, the fire and police board and the chief of police of the city of Denver during the full term of their offices, will compel a compliance with the law.

"The religious sentiment of Denver may be correct in opposing gambling and lewdness in the city, but they have

been exceedingly tardy in their manifestations. In the summer of 1893 the war of the governor of the state upon the gamblers commenced. In all preceding state administrations gambling had been practically licensed and protected by the police. No vigorous war has ever been waged against gambling by any governor of the state or fire and police board. The present governor found Messrs. Orr and Martin guilty of malfeasance in office in protecting instead of prohibiting the gambling houses of the city and removed them according to law. The officers so removed refused to vacate their offices in the interest of the gamblers arose in insurrection and by aid of the sheriff's office took illegal and armed possession of the city hall. A district court, in the interest of the gamblers, enjoined the governor from the exercise of his constitutional rights. The issue was sharply defined between the gamblers and the governor, who called out the militia of the state to suppress insurrection. Now, where was the clergy of Denver, the Y. M. C. A., the W. C. T. U., and the prohibitionists, in this fight? They were dead against the governor. The exceptions are so small and insignificant as to be unworthy of notice. The wealth and aristocracy of the city was a unit against the governor. In many of the churches of Denver, the elders and trustees actually voted down a motion to indorse the action of the police board. Even the most prominent and influential members of the People's party assembled themselves together, called the governor before them, and implored him to withdraw his demand that his last appointees should take possession of the city hall, which was their legal right, and consent that the matter should be left for the decision of the various courts, which practically meant that Orr and Martin should continue in office and the gambling houses remain open. All this pressure was resisted by the governor, who contended that Orr and Martin had no legal authority after they were removed, and that the control of the police belonged to Mullins, Barnes and Rogers. The Supreme court of the state, in its final decision, declared the possession of Orr and Martin illegal, and ordered them to vacate in favor of Mullins and Barnes, who were declared entitled to legal possession, and thus the Supreme court sustained the right of the governor to enforce the law.

"But the governor, the fire and police board and the chief of police stood alone. The saints, the pious women and the prohibitionists, who had for years been praying for the suppression of gambling houses and tipping houses, had no words of encouragement for those who had established reform. In the hard fight the governor had been compelled to make in the courts, and by a resort to his constitutional rights as commander-in-chief of the state militia, the entire religious sentiment of the city acting in harmony with the gamblers and lewd women, had denounced the state executive as an anarchist, usurper and tyrant.

"That the republicans in Denver were in league with the gamblers and lewd women is indisputable. Aside from the statement of the gamblers themselves, who tell the amounts they contributed, and the number of votes they colonized, is the fact that large pecuniary offers were made to the People's party to 'let up' on the gamblers, and the further fact that the gamblers have always demanded and received a consideration for their votes. When the republican press and preachers preached continually that the Populist state administration had injured the business of the state, and the only business injured was the gambling halls and houses of ill fame, when the county republican ticket was nominated in the interest of these 'injured classes,' who were induced to vote the republican ticket on the promise that their injuries should be redressed, it is rather late in the day, after the consideration has been fully paid, for the preachers to now maintain that the arrangement made with their political co-laborers and bosom friends—the gamblers and lewd women—is off. Even I, who have had no small experience as the subject of personal and political ingratitude, stand appalled at such heartlessness. But I do not think the 'G. O. P.' will betray its allies. The same sweet city council who refused to use funds of the city already in the treasury for public improvements, because the expenditure by law would have to be under control of a Populist board of public works, have cut down the police fund, so that there is no money to pay the police, and thus the city authorities, unable to furnish sufficient policemen to police the city, will be obliged to overlook the violations of the law, an opportunity the gamblers will gladly avail themselves of; and then the holy preachers of the city can hold a mass meeting and denounce the inefficiency of the Populist police.

"In the published account of the mass meeting on Friday evening last at the First Baptist church, the speakers were all men of eminent distinction, great ability and no doubt experts in the subjects discussed. But none of them made the least favorable reference to those who had occasioned the reform they seemed so anxious to perpetrate. And this was well. The

churches and conspicuous piety of Denver had no part or lot in the matter. The reform was brought about not only without their help but in spite of their most bitter opposition, and hence attempt to strike down the power of the governor at the very threshold of the reform.

"In the days of Christ, the scribes and Pharisees denounced the Son of God, as a breaker of the Sabbath, a wine-taker and blasphemer. The strongest bulwark of American slavery was the Christian church, although now that chattel slavery is abolished, none are so eloquent in denunciation of its wrongs as our most reverend doctors of divinity. Industrial slavery which threatens the human race has no more strenuous supporters, and freedom no such dangerous foes as the salaried preachers, who have learned worldly wisdom from the fate of Christ, who preach smooth things to the people, who will not fight vested rights or combat ancient prejudices, never stir up strife or put father against son, or brother against brother, or husband against wife, and who in all probability, will never be crucified. The churches of Denver opposed the Populists on account of their Sunday meetings in the Coliseum, but one half of all the clergymen in the city, on the Sunday evening before election put in the full time in exhorting their parishioners how to vote at the Tuesday election! Who gave to the ordained preachers a monopoly of Sabbath political instruction?

"The Populist state administration, the fire and police board and the chief will continue to enforce the Populist policy to close public gambling houses and shut up whisky saloons on Sunday and after midnight, not in consequence of the rather late but loud outcries of the Denver doctors of divinity, the Y. M. C. A., the W. C. T. U., the prohibitionists or any other class of people whatever, but because it is a duty imposed upon us by the law.

Very respectfully,

DAVIS H. WAITE."

RAILROADS ALL RIGHT.

The Wheat and Cotton Raisers Pay the Freight.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its article on the general financial situation in the country at large, speaks of November earnings of some railroads in the northwest, and adds "southern and southwestern lines nearly all have done well and show considerable gains, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, with its increase of \$117,894, being a conspicuous instance of this kind."

Southern lines hauling 4 cent cotton, and southwestern lines hauling 35 cent wheat, have all done well.

They can show "considerable gains." There are some very "conspicuous instances," don't you know?

Meanwhile, have the cotton raisers of the south and wheat raisers of the southwest been "doing well"?

Have the farmers made any "considerable gains," except in wisdom?

Are there any "conspicuous instances" of wheat and cotton raisers increasing their incomes?

No remarkably "conspicuous instances," eh?

Didn't you know that the panic and low prices don't hurt the railroads and banks?

If it had, the 'calamity howlers' of to-day would be bankers and railroad stockholders.

They are getting along all right. The wheat and cotton raisers pay the freight.

250 PER CENT INTEREST.

How the Bankers Live on the Sweat of the Poor.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Hon. S. S. Marshall of Illinois in the lower house of congress in July, 1886, graphically depicts our present infamous national banking system:

"An association of gentlemen in an eastern state raised \$300,000 in currency. They went to the office of the register of the treasury and exchanged their currency for \$300,000 in 6 per cent gold bearing bonds. Then they went to the office of the comptroller of currency, in the same building, organized a national bank, deposited their \$300,000 in bonds and received for their bank \$270,000 in national currency. They had 'let the government have \$300,000 in currency more than they had received for banking purposes and had on deposit \$300,000 on which they received as interest from the government \$18,000 a year in gold (and exempt from taxation). This was pretty good financing, for those bankers to receive \$18,000 a year in gold on the \$300,000 in currency which they had loaned the government. But this is not the whole story. They had their bank made a public depository. They soon discovered that there was seldom less than \$1,000,000 of government money deposited in their vaults. They did not like to see this vast sum lie idle. They, therefore, took \$1,000,000 of this government money and bought \$1,000,000 of five-twenty bonds with it. In other words they loaned \$1,000,000 of the government's own money to the government, and deposited the bonds received in the vaults of their bank, on which they received from the same government \$80,000 a year in gold as interest. Thus for the \$300,000 in currency, which they originally loaned the government, they received annually in all \$78,000."

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

The Four Hundred Dance While the Four Million Starve.

The two articles following are both taken from the New York World of Sunday, Dec. 11, 1894, and both incidents occurred on the same day in the same city, and were published as mere items of every day occurrence in one of the leading papers of the greatest nation of the world—and very few people thought of comparing the two items:

THE PATRIARCHS' BIG BALL.

Ward McAllister, the Social Lion, Takes Mrs. Morton to the Supper Table and Mrs. Stevens Accompanies Baron Fava.

The Patriarchs' ball, which was held last night at Delmonico's was as large, or larger and as gay, if not gay, than any of its predecessors. Immense golden hanging baskets were a novel and effective feature of the floral decorations by Small. They were Egyptian in shape and headed with masses of gorgeous roses, swung by broad satin ribbons across the center of the huge mirrors which line the beautiful big ball room, and between the windows.

The smaller red ball room, on Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was adorned with a profusion of white roses, lilies, orchids and palms, and the blue room, where the Hungarian band played for the dancing in the auxiliary ball room, was gorgeous with masses of American Beauty roses.

After the supper Mr. Franklin Bartlett led a spirited cotillon. Mrs. John Seward, Jr., who fairly glittered with diamonds, was his partner. She wore a rich ribbed silk gown of mauve color, trimmed on skirt and corsage with yellow flowers.

Among the gowns worn that of Mrs. George Gould, of white satin, embroidered in sun rays in gold and pearls, was greatly admired, and was very becoming to her brunet type. The necklace and ribbon in her coiffure were as superb in diamond ornaments as any in the ball room.

DEMOCRACY'S BIER.

THE LATE PARTY HAS LIVED AND DIED IN VAIN.

At the Burial Ground of Parties We Realize That the Destiny of the Nation is in the Hands of the People, who Can Dissolve Parties.

Death is painful, also dangerous, and in the case of the late democratic party was especially fatal.

It is stone dead. Death is always unwelcome to the party who dies. It is a very strong dose of bitters.

The fences may be up, the pie closet securely locked, and a strong guard of politicians on every hand, the skilled ward heelers may be using all the scientific repeaters and pulse warmers of modern politics, an army of loyal patrons of the party pastry cook may soothe its dying hours with sympathy, but no party hath power forever with a people who have been taught to lisp freedom from their cradles, neither does power come to one in death who used not rightly the power it held in life. He that discharges not his duty shall be discharged.

The great gift of politicians is for spoils; but that of the people for justice.

To-day politicians are holding silver conventions, hoping to infuse life into decaying bodies.

The most remarkable schemes are being proposed by men who have won notoriety for their cunning; because of ability to prolong the life of frail systems.

The whole world is expected to stop and listen to the bankers who have discovered a remedy that will take disease out of politics.

Death is decay, withering of backbone, absence of life, rotting, separation of the elements, freezing the spirit from a useless body—it is the end of the old and the beginning of the new.

Death seems to be the climax of all ills—failing in all promises—moral and intellectual weakness—poor judgment—dissipation—recklessness—incompetency—carelessness—being turned out from responsibility, contraction that contracts the contractor.

The apostle speaks of death as a "departure"—this refers to weighing anchor, preparing for a sail up Salt River to the marshes of "innocuous desuetude," the surrendering of a public trust to go on a bust or a fishing excursion where there are no fish. To democracy such a departure was without preparation, they were but beginning to get their hand in and were so suddenly that they barely had a chance to grab what was in sight and scot up the gang plank.

"Here lies an old party, whose genius was such."

We sorely can praise it, or blame it too much.

Who, born for the universe, narrowed its mind.

And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

The politics of party are not like the broad principles of humanity and God. Parties have their time to die, and demagogues, withers, at the voice of a disgruntled politician are turned down—but humanity lives on. "And the truth of God is eternal. Truth is working on its eternal plans through the passage of parties in their risings and fallings. The simple life of the Garden of Eden is coming back to its

MAHAR STARVED TO DEATH.

The Man Went Without Food for Eight Days and Dropped Dead Beside the Brooklyn Tower of the Great Bridge.

James Mahar died of starvation yesterday noon at the Brooklyn city hospital. A native American, he had walked the streets of New York, without food for eight days, looking for work, and late Saturday afternoon fell exhausted and unconscious at the Brooklyn tower of the great bridge.

At the hospital all that science and unrelenting attention could do was done. A special nurse gave her undivided attention to him, and nutrition was administered at frequent intervals, but the patient relapsed into insensibility.

Said Dr. Molin, the house surgeon, as Mahar drew his last breaths:

"It is a clear case of starvation—nothing else. There are indications of Bright's disease, due directly to exposure and lack of nourishment, but otherwise he has no ailment save exhaustion. In most cases it is impossible to save a patient when he is as far gone as this one, although we pull them through sometimes. After being entirely without food for eight days, the organs are unable to assimilate even milk and whisky, which we generally use."

Mahar was 35 years old and was single. He was 6 feet tall and dark hair and blue eyes. He had no relatives in the city. He stopped with a family named Maloy, on State street, Brooklyn, for some time, but for a week or two had been wandering.

original simplicity through all the thousand million complexities of artificial systems for rendering humanity inhuman and mechanical.

And with every step of progress old organizations are wrecked and abandoned. Think of the minds wedded to idols of custom and prejudice. The changes of the last four years would have revolutionized the world on the first birthday of democracy.

Behold!—the preacher, the teacher, the republican, the democrat, the farmer, the laborer, the politician and the student, the man who has been thoughtless and the one who has been ignorant—all intent upon solving problems, that they had never heard of before. The ties of party cast aside the "solid shot" shattered, the people aroused.

What is this?

What does it mean.

"How we see through a glass darkly, then face to face." This nation with its strikes, armies of unemployed, homeless, uprisings, discontent and agitation is the reverse side of the shield on which God writes over the rough surface of inequality. "Believe ye also in the people, believe ye also in God."

"A few years"—yet a little while—we wait; meanwhile God's plans are being worked out, disregarding empires, rulers, money and custom. Regardless of pomp and powers—all shall be made subsequent to his purpose, and in death is new life born to a new body.

At the burial ground of parties we realize that the destiny of the nation is in the hands of the people, who can dissolve parties or organize new ones as they please, caring naught for the woes of politicians.

The people live to-day, and soon forget what is past—yet the dissolution of the past has quickened and fertilized the present, and has an effect even on the future.

Through mistakes we learn the truth.

Nobody knows the grave of an effort—new thoughts occupy the mind—yet all things work together for good. Regrets should be buried with the funeral casket, and flowers of new determination planted upon the grave.

No party can say that it shall live, that it cannot sin and die—its life must determine its death. If the right seed is sown we expect the perfect plant, but the time of harvest shows the yield.

The democratic party, which now lies in the solemn silence of death, was one of bright promises. It was born of the people, but ambition carried it into evil associations. We should not say evil of the dead. Let it sleep in its own folly. It has suffered the full penalty.

The people will not cry over this failure. It was their own fault, and they will try to build better henceforth.

The democratic party was like an old landmark standing on the highway of American progress. War and peace have passed back and forth, and as the highway broadened the old landmark became useless—it may be used to fill a gutter. Let the procession go on.

Has it existed in vain?

Perhaps not. It once had a high purpose. The principles of its founders live on. The spirit has not died, but passed into another and stronger body.

It has won honor and lost it—but that honor is not lost to the world. Who knows the mysteries of the course of wisdom.

If democracy has taught us anything, let us cleave to that and let the dead rest.

A SATANIC SCHEME.

THE BANKERS' PLAN TO DESTROY THE GREENBACK.

They Want to Inflate With Bank Notes That Can Be Contracted or Expanded at Their Own Sweet Will—Legal Tender Quality Greenbacks.

Of all the free coinage, greenback, subtreasury, or other inflation methods ever proposed, the Baltimore-Carlisle-Springer plan is the most cold blooded murderous proposition ever published.

The bankers who have howled themselves hoarse against inflation, now propose to inflate the currency with water.

Talk about class legislation, paternalism and rag baby money! Fifty thousand bankers want to control the volume of money for seventy million people. They want the government to give them money, because they already have money. They want the government to guarantee their notes for 30 per cent and confidence. It is an exhaustive plan—that is, a plan to exhaust everything but the bankers.

Secretary Carlisle endorses it; President Cleveland recommends it, and Wall street is bidding for it—a bill has been introduced and is being revised and discussed day and night for the benefit of the bankers.

It is proposed to eliminate the greenbacks from our circulation by "redeeming" and destroying them. This means more bonds to buy more gold to do the redeeming—therefore the bond sharks like it.

The plan will practically demonetize silver—therefore England is satisfied.

Altogether it is the most satisfactory scheme that the money brokers and mortgage fiends of the world ever invented for enlargement of the slave trade.

The principle objections made to the United States notes are that they circulate as currency, that they are re-issued after being "redeemed," and that they tend to over rule silver as "compared with the standard unit of value in this and other principal commercial countries."

Then for the "encouragement of foreign capital" this is great. As foreign capitalists already control our banks, railroads and protected factories, own 300,000,000 acres of our lands and hold a mortgage on the balance, let us encourage them to renewed effort by giving their banks the powers of congress to regulate the value of money.

What the devil do we care whether there is any money for people at home to carry on business? The importers, exporters and brokers want money that will settle balances with Europe. That requires gold—but they will be magnanimous at home. All they want of America is the land and what it produces. This will leave the people free air. They ought to be thankful for that.

In order to maintain the trade relations of a few exporters and importers with other countries, it is recommended by Messrs. Carlisle, Springer, Cleveland and the bankers that we should maintain a gold standard. It was John J. Ingalls who said that the internal commerce of the Mississippi valley is greater than all the foreign commerce of all the nations on the globe combined—and for once, he told the truth—yet, these comrades would throttle the internal commerce of America for the benefit of a few rich traders, who have accumulated enough money to pay for legislation in their favor. A gold standard means low prices in America—and that is where we live. The proposed bank money might supply the deficiency of circulating medium, if it were not quite so infernally flexible. It would be entirely under the control of the bankers—and nobody but a fool believes that bankers and money-loaners want an inflation of money except temporarily. They are interested in having money scarce when pay comes—thus they get more acres of land, bushels of wheat, more corn, cotton, hogs or horses, than the same amount of money would have purchased when they made the loan.

The money loaners never help to put down emergencies without good pay. The Baltimore plan would enable them to create a panic every harvest time. They could ruin all the productive industries of the nation by the turn of a hand. The merchants of the country would be at their mercy. Ye Gods! what a shame! The elasticity part of it is what catches everything. The power to contract is greater than the power to expand, and hence more profitable. Which way do you suppose the elasticity will work?

AFTER assisting the National Cordage trust by the appointment of a receiver, etc., our benevolent government has discharged the receiver and given the trust back into the hands of the "National Cordage company" of Ohio, to use until it wants a new receiver.

The laborer must find his pleasure in the "pursuit of happiness," and the millionaire in possession.

THE laborer must find his pleasure in the "pursuit of happiness," and the millionaire in possession.

THE laborer must find his pleasure in the "pursuit of happiness," and the millionaire in possession.

The Twentieth Century-King.

No spider preying on his kind,
An idler and a parasite;
No autocrat of people blind,
Ruling his slaves by right of might.

No plaything of a bygone age,
A picture pleasing to the eye,
Strutting for one brief hour the stage—
A foolish, useless butterfly.

But one whose hands are brown with toil,
Whose face is tanned by wind and sun;
Who beautifies and tills the soil,
Whose crown by right divine is won.

A toiler, not a useless drone
In the world's busy life of men;
His scepter is a tool, his throne
A symbol, and his sword a pen.

He wears a laurel wreath for crown,
And throughout all the land men sing
His good deeds, praises and renown—
The twentieth century king!

—HENRY COYLE, in The Youth's Companion.

HUMOROUS.

The folding bed has some bad habits, but it never stays up late at night.

He—I want to tell you all I know if you have time. She—All right. I've got five minutes to spare.

There ain't no satisfaction in people yearn allmunt nowadays, as they allus feel wuss 'n yeon dew.

There wouldn't be so much kickin' done in this 'world' if there was more chance uv people hurtin' their toes.

Jane—Are you going to have a good time this winter. Kittie—I'm not. Fred insists on announcing our engagement.

"Some women remind me of hens," said Crimmonback to a friend. "They never find anything today where they laid it yesterday."

"You cannot crush me," he hissed to the girl who had just spurned him. "You just wait till I get out on the street with my bicycle," she muttered malignantly.

Miss Toune says she is so glad she went to a farm this summer; otherwise she might never have known that Leghorn fowls were so named from the horns growing from their ankles.

"So you refuse me!" said Charley Callow, bitterly. "Of course," said the charming widow. "Won't you even be a sister to me?" "No. I'm engaged to your father. I'll be a mother to you."

Our wives and sisters learn to cook. Apparently because a woman's fear of usefulness is smaller than it was.

Editor—I notice you never give us any jokes about young wives cooking now. Humorous Contributor—Well, no sir. You see the fact of it is I've discovered that there's no joke about it. I'm married myself now.

Governess—Name the wisest man that ever lived. Little Dick—Solomon. Governess—"Correct: name the wisest woman. Little Dick (after meditation)—Well, if I say you, ma will get angry, and if I say ma, you will.

Don't you think there is something wonderfully satisfying in Herr Ausgespiels playing professor?" "Indeed I do! I had enough before he had been at the piano five minutes, but he went on for half an hour just the same."

"Yes," said the girl who makes collections, "it is one of the best autographs I have in my collection." "But are you sure it is genuine?" "Positive. I cut it from a telegram that his wife received from him with my own hands."

Applicant—No, ma'am; I couldn't work where there was children. Mrs. Keepphouse—But we advertised for a girl who understood childred. Applicant—"I do understand 'em, ma'am. That's why I wouldn't work where they are."

"At a meeting of a certain town council an alderman complained of the absence of one of one of the councilors. "Sir," exclaimed a councilor indignantly, "you ought to have made that complaint when he was present to answer for himself."

First Doctor—How did you diagnose this case? Second Doctor—I think this is a case of confirmed melancholia. First Doctor—What particular symptom has led you to this conclusion? Second Doctor—The patient has lately taken to writing jokes.

Tidal-Wave Electricity.

Until Tesla practically develops his idea—and he doubtless will—of deriving our electric energy direct from the elements surrounding us without the wasteful intervention of steam, ordinary mortals must be content with the powers at hand for generating the magic current. The latest we know of is that of a coast resident near Chelsea, England, who has harnessed the sea in a tidal mill to the extent of about four horse-power, which runs a dynamo supplying electric current for lighting his house and for other purposes.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, Manager.

COLUMBIANA, JAN. 17, 1895.

Is the tariff still the issue?

The battle royal is to be fought in 1896.

The people's party must stay in the middle of the road.

Old man tariff has been paralyzed by Cleveland and Carlisle.

The democratic and republican parties are both working in the interest of the money power.

What has the present congress done? Drawn their salaries and passed appropriation bills.

We are having some genuine Cleveland-Sherman weather, it suits no one but bond-holders.

The war between Japan and China is still in progress, although but little is being done on account of the extreme cold weather.

The tax payers of this country were taxed with an additional burden last year of one hundred million dollars by the great and good Grover. Let us all give thanks.

The Advertiser says the south is on the era of prosperity. We are afraid this is true and that we will have to go through the black night of contraction before the morning comes.

"Now is the time" cries the old party boss, "for every true democrat to stand solid for the party." It seems to us it is about time for every man to stand solid for his family.

When a democrat tells you that his party is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, ask why in the duce they don't give it to us, they have all three branches of the government.

That wave of prosperity that the democratic party was going to bring, turned out to be a regular blizzard, that benefited only the Wall Street wolves who are warmly clad in sheep's clothing.

The banking scheme of Cleveland and Carlisle, turns the whole business over to the bankers, the government according to the bankers, ought to furnish the money and let them have all the profits.

The coward who allows himself to be led up to the polls by a few county bosses, and whips into voting against his own interest, does not deserve any relief, but his wife and children are to be pitied for the life they must lead, which the coward sanctions by his ballot.

The Georgia state exhibit is to be housed in a building made entirely of Georgia materials. The manufacturers and producers of the State meet in Atlanta January 27th to divide out the material and the work among themselves. Georgia lumber, granite, marble, brick and slate will figure handsomely in the structure.

The legislature refused to appropriate any amount for the inaugural expenses of Wm. C. Oates, yet the committee went ahead and contracted a debt of 100 dollars; and what were the items of expense? Forty dollars for the use of eight carriages about two hours, and sixty dollars for a band to make music for about two hours, to drown the voice of conscience as it arose in the hearts of men who were about to take an oath and draw the salary of an office to which they were never elected.

Quite a number of the owners of the cotton mills in the north are making arrangements to build factories in the south. We think this is a move in the right direction; there is no question but cotton yarn and cotton goods can be manufactured cheaper here than elsewhere. We have delightful climate, and there will be a great saving in freight both ways. When the cotton raised in the south is manufactured here there will be more work for laborers, a better market for farmers for their produce; for the operatives in the factories are mostly consumers. We hope the day is not far distant when every Southern State will have sufficient cotton mills located within her borders to spin every pound of cotton raised, then with a sufficient circulating medium, an era of prosperity will set in that will make us the most contented and happy people in the world.

CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED.

One Who Knows Tells How Bankers Produced the Panic.

Washington, C., Jan. 5.—[Special.]—Mr. J. W. Shuckers, who was private secretary to Salmon P. Chase during all the war period, has created quite a sensation in Washington by making public the secrets of the National bank conspiracy to produce a panic and secure the repeal of the Sherman act. He goes into the minutiae of the whole affair and gives the names, dates and places.

An attempt was made at the last session of the 52nd congress to pass a refunding bond bill, and Villard and Don Dickson were sent to Washington to push the matter. Sherman introduced such a bill but the effort failed. It was then resolved, says Mr. Shuckers, to force the passage of the bill by wrecking the fortunes of tens of thousands of business men and throwing 3,000,000 of men, women and young people out of work, with all the sorrows and disaster which that implied.

He claims that the conspiracy was composed of only thirteen men: Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, Asst. Treas. Jordan, Chas. J. Canda and nine National Bank presidents, viz.: Henry W. Camron, Chas. National Bank; Edward H. Perkins, Importers and Traders National; Geo. S. Coe, American Exchange National; James T. Woodward, Hanover National; Brayton Ives, Western National; W. W. Sherman, National Bank of Commerce; George C. Williams, Chemical National, and Frederick Tappan, Gallatin National.

There were nine different conferences held before the final details were arranged, and Mr. Shuckers gives the dates, places and the names of parties in attendance. The most important of these was the meeting held at the private residence of the president of the Chemical bank, at which all of the above named were present except Cleveland, and Carlisle was his direct representative. This meeting was held April 27, 1893.

At this meeting it was resolved to bring on a crash by a universal refusal to renew loans. The bankers left the William residence, rushed to the telegraph offices and wired orders to every part of the United States to stop loans and then the crash came. Within twelve days after this meeting, banks and business houses in every part of the United States were failing.

Nothing, for years, has made a profounder sensation than these revelations of Mr. Shuckers. They bear the impress of truth.

What Cotton Mills Do.

A number of southern bankers in reply to a circular letter sent out by The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record give glowing accounts of what cotton mills have done in their section.

These bankers say that cotton mills are building up their towns, making business better, and giving the farmers more profitable home markets. The reports from every northern state show that the mills pay good dividends. Mr. George W. Parrott mentions an Atlanta mill which has paid an average dividend of 15 per cent per annum for the past ten years; Colonel R. F. Maddox says that he believes the business is more profitable than any other at the present time and Mr. W. S. Witham thinks that a well-managed mill with a fair working capital will net from 25 to 35 per cent. He knows of one which earned 46 per cent net in 1891, the year he was interested in its showing.

The nice things the bankers say about cotton mills in the south would fill a small volume.—Constitution.

United States bonds became so valuable as security for bank notes that they went to a high premium. If the proposed Carlisle-frilled Baltimore scheme should become a fixture, with greenbacks and treasury notes forming the basis for the new notes, what is to prevent the security, like bonds, from going to a premium also? Will there not be a great demand for these legal tenders, to be used as a basis for banking? And will they not be drawn from circulation entirely as a result of the demand? Of course these questions are not intended for all the wisecracks of the land, but a few of the boys might tackle them.—EX.

PROPHETIC.

Times May Not Grow Better For 1895.

New York, Jan. 14.—[E. B. Tullis' private wire.]—Samuel Benner comes out with his prophecy for 1895, he says:

"There is no promise or sign of better times for the coming year, we may look in vain for any permanent improvement in general business. There is no evidence that we are at the lowest point of depression. There is no property except gold which is not depreciating. Prices are not so low but what they can go lower. There is not in view a single prospective happening to advance prices except very short crops of grain and cotton in 1895. An average crop of grain in this country this year with fair crops abroad will send the price of wheat at Chicago, after the next harvest, down to forty cents per bushel. Prices for corn next fall will decline to twenty-five cents.—Montgomery Journal.

CARLISLE ON BANKS.

He said before the banking and currency committee of the house in 1894:

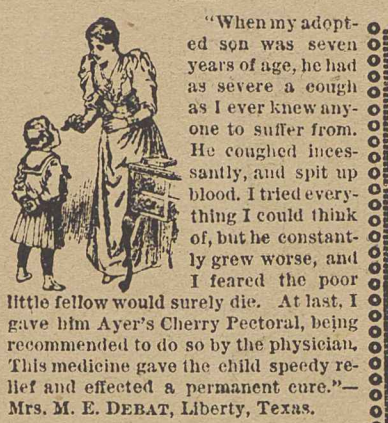
"When the national banking system was originally authorized it was regarded by many as a doubtful experiment at best, and, accordingly, various precautionary restrictions and limitations were imposed for the security of the note-holders and depositors which practical experience has since shown to be unnecessary, and sometimes harmful. Among these are the requirements that bonds shall be deposited to secure 90 per cent of their par value in circulating notes, and that a fixed reserve, which cannot be lawfully diminished, shall be held on account of deposits. The consequence of this last requirement is that when a bank stands most in need of all its resources it cannot use them without violating the law. The necessity for holding a sufficient reserve against deposits is not questioned, and, in fact, the business of receiving deposits and discounting paper ought never to be conducted without it, but it should be held for actual use when the occasion arises, and not made legally inaccessible at the very time when it was theoretically supposed to be beneficial in sustaining the credit of the bank and affording relief to its customers. Under the present law, when a bank finds its reserve in danger of reduction below the legal requirement, on account of the demands of its depositors, it is compelled at once to call in its loans, thereby increasing the distrust and aggravating the situation which a judicious use of the reserve would have relieved; and besides, at such times, in order to protect the reserve, which is then entirely useless for all practical purposes, clearing-house certificates, various forms of time-checks and bills and other devices of doubtful legality, are habitually resorted to for the purpose of supplying circulation to take the place of lawful money lying idle in the vaults of the banks. To provide for a reserve which cannot be utilized even at a time of the greatest stringency and distrust without incurring the penalties of forfeiture, affords a most striking illustration of the impolicy of legislative interference with the natural laws of trade and finance."

DEMOCRACY.

"For years and years the State has been governed by a few men who have decided beforehand who should be elected and then elected them, or counted them in, which amounts to the same thing, and the great mass of the people are tired of that state of affairs and propose to see a change."

The above from Ex-Auditor M. C. Burke is quite significant; he is one of the most prominent democrats of the state, and there is food for thought in what he says. The good people of all parties are tired of machine rule, and are determined to put a stop to it. The black belt has dictated to, and dominated every democratic convention for the last twenty years, and but few democrats of North Alabama have been able to secure a nomination; the black belt machine ground out the candidates, and the black belt ballot box stuffers counted them in. We are glad to see such a man as Major Burke in favor of fair elections.

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Final Settlement.

State of Alabama } Probate Court of Shelby County. } said county. } Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of. } This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate.

LADIES! **

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants, and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals; they are always in style and always sure to repay us for our trouble. Now we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it not because we are over generous, but because our gift will attract your attention to something else which to see is to want. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at a low price is "WOMAN," a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bonnet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing happiness for the sitting room, comfort for the sick room, valuable help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, cut to fit and to delight woman, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, we will send you 200 varieties of

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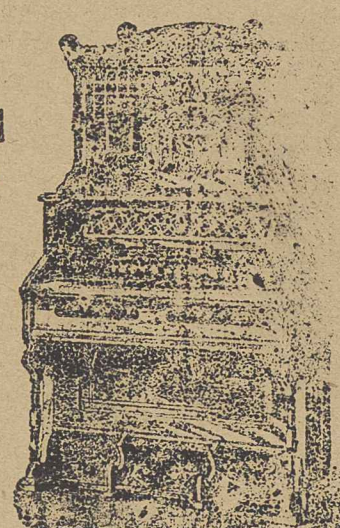
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A. P. LONGSHORE, General Manager

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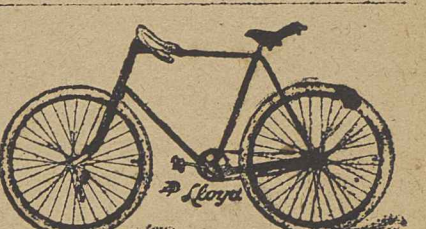
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We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you? Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 96 page catalogue and "State your wants." Address J. F. Draughon President—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn., 11 Teachers, 600 Students the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap Board, N. B. we pay \$5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class matter.

COLUMBIANA, JAN. 17, 1895.

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One copy six months, .50

One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Fox, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Pay your subscription.

Bring in that dollar you owe us

P. T. Pitts, of Creswell, was in the city Wednesday.

C. C. Elliott, of Vincent, was in the city last Tuesday.

Dr. J. H. Gunn, of Calera, was in the city last Monday.

Miss Ella Tallant visited relatives in Calera this week.

Judge J. S. Leeper, paid Vincent a flying trip last Tuesday.

If you want the news, subscribe for the People's Advocate.

Miss Leila Parker is spending the week with friends in Selma.

R. A. O'Hara, of beat 9, was in the city a short while last Tuesday.

Thompson Cooper, of Shelby Springs, was in the city Wednesday.

Miss Pearl Norris, visited relatives and friends in Calera this week.

In another column will be found the tax assessors' notice of appointments.

Dr. T. G. Nelson, of Harpersville, was in the city Sunday and Monday last.

J. S. Jackson and wife, of beat 9, spent a short while in town last Monday.

W. B. Hubbard, of Harpersville, visited relatives in the city last Monday.

Mr. J. A. Edwards, of Childersburg, was in town last Monday and Tuesday.

Read the advertisement of the Indiana Bicycle company in another column.

James Evans and wife, visited relatives on Yellow Leaf several days last week.

W. M. Calahan and Rufus Lester, spent a short while in Talladega last Sunday.

P. M. Rowland, representing the Talladega Mercantile Co., was in the city Monday.

Mrs. H. C. Moss, of Calera, is spending the week with the family of W. A. Tallant.

J. W. Dykes spent a few hours in Montevallo last Sunday, on professional business.

W. B. Greek, has moved into the Vorchott residence, recently vacated by Mr. Barnett.

Mrs. C. L. Meroney, of Montevallo, is visiting relatives and friends in the city.

Hon. T. A. Huston, of Wilsonville, was in the city last Tuesday, paying off teachers.

Miss Fannie Finley, who has been visiting friends in the city, left Wednesday for Opelika.

H. C. DuBois, who has been spending some time in Courtland, returned home last Saturday.

We want the news from each beat every week, by some one who will give us the news in brief.

R. E. McClean, has moved into the Jones residence, on 1st avenue, recently vacated by W. B. Greek.

Jim Seale, of Childersburg, spent Sunday and Monday in the city, visiting relatives and other "folks."

J. T. Leeper who has been absent in Birmingham for several days on professional business returned Tuesday.

Messrs. Moore and Morgan have put down a saw mill and grist mill near the depot, and are now prepared to accommodate the public.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

Mrs. Mary Johnston, of Wilsonville, who has been visiting relatives and friends in the city for some time, returned home last Monday.

Several of our boys went out bird thrashing last Friday night, they killed three snow birds, and returned home about 3 o'clock Saturday morning.

The regular meeting of the Columbiana Literary Society will be held at the residence of E. B. Nelson next Friday night. All members are requested to be present.

As was announced in "the paper," Dr. E. B. Teague, preached a sermon last Sunday, on the belief of Catholics. Dr. Teague is a profound thinker, and he handled his subject well, as he invariably does.

Messrs. E. W. Bell & Co., have ordered a full line of drugs of every description, and in a few days will be prepared to fill all prescriptions. Mr. Bell is a first class business man and deserves success.

Miss Annie Judge closed her school near Browning's Mill on last Friday and removed with her father's family to East Lake. Miss Annie is a highly refined and cultivated young lady and we regret very much to see her leave.

The folly of prejudice is frequently shown by people who prefer to suffer for years rather than try an advertised remedy. The millions who have no such notions, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for blood diseases, and are cured. So much for common sense.

For Sale.

A gents, and ladies gold watch for sale. Apply at this office.

Yellow Leaf Snaps.

We have been having plenty of water lately, more than yellow leaf would hold.

Jacksons saw mill crew has had quite a long Xmas, have sawed only one day in three weeks.

Married.—At the bride's father on Dec. 28th, '94, Mr. M. Roberson and Miss Carrie McCary.

Married.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Jan. 1st 1895, Mr. Mardis, of Texas, and Miss Mollie Baldwin.

Harpersville has some horse drovers, swapping horses for cattle, now is the time to get a plow horse for your old oxen.

I heard that some of the boys had some fun Christmas killing wild hogs, look out boys, don't tell W. T., about that blue one.

The farmers are in very good spirits around here, they have a plenty of good crops of everything but money, I guess they will plant for more money this year.

With best wishes to the new married folks and the Advocate.

OLD HUNTER.

THE SENATORIAL DEAL.

Since it became evident that neither party could organize the Senate without the aid of the Populists the managers of the two old parties have been making up a deal between themselves, in order to obviate the necessity of disclosing the Populists' power. It has so far progressed that a division of the Senate patronage has been decided upon by Mr. Aldrich, representing the Republicans, and Mr. Voorhees, representing the Democracy. Just what this division is cannot be exactly ascertained further than the fact that Senator Harris is to remain as President pro tempore of the Senate, with a Republican as secretary of that body.

The Populists do not care, since they would not under any condition make a trade with either party for patronage without incurring the wrath of their own party. It is an object lesson for the people, however, in revealing the close intimacy which exists between these parties as against all reformers.

We hope this deal will stand, as it furnishes good material for campaign literature. When the people are convinced by evidence from every direction that there is no difference between these two old relics, save only when asking for votes they will no doubt rise up and drive them both from office.

The proposed Senate deal will be positive proof of such conditions.—National Watchman.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Pills, just out.

TAX NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places in each precinct in Shelby county, Ala., for the purpose of assessing state and county taxes for the year 1895. I will make two regular rounds, as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Martin's Store, Monday, Jan. 21

Weldon, Tuesday, " 22

Vandiver, Wednesday, " 23

Sterrett, Thursday, " 24

Vincent, Friday, " 25

Harpersville, Saturday, " 26

Bragg's Tank, Monday, " 28

Helena, Tuesday, " 29

Bold Springs, Wednesday, " 30

Highland, Thursday, " 31

Pelham, Friday, February, 1.

Calera, Saturday, " 2

Tyler's, Monday, " 4

Gurnee, Tuesday, " 5

Aldrich, Wednesday, " 6.

Montevallo, Thursday and Friday February 7th and 8th.

Shelby Springs, Saturday, February 9th.

Columbiana, Monday and Tuesday, February 11th and 12th.

Spring Creek, Wednesday, February 13th.

Farmer, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Shelby, Friday, Feb. 15.

Wilsonville, Saturday, Feb. 16.

SECOND ROUND.

Martin's Store, Monday, Feb'y 18

Weldon, Tuesday, " 19

Vandiver, Wednesday, " 20

Sterrett, Thursday, " 21

Vincent, Friday, " 22

Harpersville, Saturday, " 23

Bragg's Tank, Monday, " 25

Helena, Tuesday, " 26

Bold Springs, Wednesday, " 27

Highland, Thursday, " 28

Pelham, Friday, March 1

Calera, Saturday, " 2

Tyler's, Monday, " 4

Gurnee, Tuesday, " 5

Aldrich, Wednesday, " 6

Montevallo, Thursday and Friday, March 7th and 8th.

Shelby Springs, Saturday, March 9.

Spring Creek, Monday, March 11

Farmer, Tuesday, " 12

Shelby, Wednesday, " 13

Columbiana, Thursday and Friday, March 14 and 15.

Wilsonville, Saturday, March 16.

Columbiana during all of first week of Circuit court.

All are required by law to meet me either on my first or second round, and bring with them a list of their taxable property. All property not assessed by the end of my last round will be delinquent, and parties owning such property will be required to pay an additional 50 cents for assessing.

J. H. HAMMOND,

Tax Assessor for Shelby county.

Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned, by James L. Tinney and Candaza Tinney, on the 17th day of January 1894, and recorded in Probate office of Shelby county Ala., vol. 34 page 326 of mortgage records: I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry in front of the court house door of Shelby county Ala., on the 23rd day of February 1895, the following described real estate, viz: The S½ of SE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 32 Tp. 17 R. 1 E. situated in Shelby county Ala., and containing 120 acres. The above sale will be made to satisfy mortgage debt, interest and cost, the same being the property described in the mortgage referred to above.

Howell Pearson,

Mortgagee.

Longshore & Beavers, his att'y.

COUNTY CANVASSERS WANTED

For the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. No experience or capital need.

We want a live, intelligent worker in every County of the Southern States to canvass for the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. Ladies can do the work as well as men. No experience or capital needed. If you take only two orders a day you will clear \$100 per month; but it is easy to average five or more orders daily. Our special new plans enable our agents to take an order from nearly every person canvased. The business is exceedingly popular, and the work light. Anybody can do it. Write for particulars to canvassing department Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE OR RENT. The James B. Casper plantation on Clear Prong Creek, Shelby county, Ala.

Apply to Lane & White, Birmingham, Ala.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper.

We are now offering the Atlanta Constitution and the Advocate for \$1.50.

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian. 4:45 a. m.

" York. 5:57 a. m.

" Demopolis. 7:02 a. m.

" Uniontown. 7:48 a. m.

" Marion June. 8:30 a. m.

Arrive Selma. 9:00 a. m.

Leave " 9:10 a. m.

" Calera. 11:20 a. m.

" Talladega. 12:52 p. m.

" Anniston. 8:15 a. m. 2:00 p. m.

" Jacksonville 8:55 a. m. 2:27 p. m.

" Piedmont 9:35 a. m. 2:55 p. m.

Arrive Rome. 11:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

Leave Rome. 4:30 p. m.

Arrive Ooltowah June. 6:27 p. m.

" Chattanooga. 7:10 p. m.

Leave Chattanooga. 5:45 p. m.

" Ooltowah June. 6:32 p. m.

Arrive Cleveland. 7:00 p. m.

" Knoxville. 10:00 p. m.

" Bristol. 4:50 a. m.

South Bound.

Leave Bristol. 11:30 p. m.

" Knoxville. 7:45 a. m.

" Cleveland. 10:30 a. m.

Arrive Ooltowah June. 11:03 a. m.

Leave Chattanooga. 8:15 a. m.

" Ooltowah June. 8:55 a. m.

Arrive Rome. 10:46 a. m.

Leave Rome. 4:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.

Ar. Piedmont. 6:22 p. m. 12:10 p. m.

" Jacksonville 7:03 p. m. 12:45 p. m.

" Anniston. 7:45 p. m. 1:10 p. m.

" Talladega. 2:18 p. m.

" Calera. 3:50 p. m.

" Selma. 6:00 p. m.

Leave Selma. 6:15 p. m.

" Marion June. 6:46 p. m.

" Uniontown. 7:22 p. m.

" Demopolis. 8:07 p. m.

" York. 9:09 p. m.

" Meridian. 10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undersigned.

C. A. Bensector, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala., C. H. Hudson, Gen. Man'gr., Knoxville, Tenn., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA.

Montgomery & Eufaula Ry., and Mobile & Girard R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. S. Hayes Receivers.

Savannah & Western R. R. H. M. Comer & R. J. Lowry, Receivers.

Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6:00 p. m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save the expense of car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R. R., Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and stateroom.

For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to, Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. F. Shellman, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Haile, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.

Are You a Woman

Who has not seen a copy of Arthur's New Home Magazine

of Philadelphia? The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language. 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Attorney's And Counselor's

At Law, Columbiana, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

ICE RUNNING

NEW HOME

Do not be deceived by those who advertise Machines at Wholesale Prices.

The so-called "No. 1" Machine which they advertise for \$5.00, can now be bought of us or our dealers for \$15.00 to \$18.00.

We make a large variety of these cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the \$25.00. They are not so finely finished or carefully made as the "NEW HOME."

We GUARANTEE EVERY ONE, and our guarantee is good. We have agents in nearly every town, where you can get instructions, samples and prices.

Write for Our New Price List.

We will not be undersold. We want your order. If not for the best, for our next best. And if prices, liberal terms and square dealing will win you, we will deliver a machine at your home, for examination, before purchasing, free of charge. Write at once. New Price List free.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 23 Water Street, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., Atlanta, Ga.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American dealers who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 2, 1894.

Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—The Waverley Scorcher and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$35? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have faith in it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverleys we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCER & CO.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "J." Free by mail.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IT IS A FACT THAT OLD HICKORY WAGONS RUN LIGHT LAST WELL CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO., 1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition the greatest seed houses of this country, but mine got these beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

NO. 31.

PAT DONAN, A CORKER

WONDERS WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT IT.

Talks About the Big and Burly Buf-falonian Bullhead, Old Hickory Jack-son, Democratic Prospects, Jefferson-ian Simplicity and Pandemonium.

"I told you so. I told it long and loud and often. I told it before and after the Presidential nominations. I told it before and after the election. Many of my southern and democratic acquaintances, a year ago, set me down as little, if any, better than a blasphemer, in declaring publicly and privately that the election of Grover Cleveland was the greatest republican victory since the days of Abraham Lincoln." I wonder what they think about it now? Was there ever in the history of the country so gigantic a revolution in public sentiment in so short a time? It is but twenty months since the big and burly Buffalonian bullhead went into the white house with nearly a million majority behind him, with both houses of congress overwhelmingly his way, with three fourths of the state governments, north and south, enthusiastically backing him, and with millions of well meaning but untutored American citizens of all shades of political belief and unbelief waving their hats and hurrahing him.

To-day, seated amid the ruins of his party, spurned and repudiated by the whole country, there is not a dog—except some office holder's or office seeker's egg sticking stray yaller cur, so poor as to do him the scant reverence of a tail shake—even of a stump tail at that.

Who or what caused the democracy burying avalanche? The answer ought to be easy even to the average donkey who poses as an American statesman.

What had the bogus Cleveland-Hill-Crocker-Gormanised democratic party done that it should have demanded popular support?

Since God Almighty created Lucifer an archangel of transcendent light and glory in heaven, and let him scot headlong down the steep toboggan slide of damnation to become the head devil in hell, there has never been a greater failure, a more monstrous falsifier of pledges and violator of platforms than the Clevelandesque aggregate of misfits and freaks that lyngly labels itself the democratic party. To compare its ante-election promises and prophecies with its post-election performances is not comparison, but contrast.

From the days of Jefferson, Madison and "Old Hickory" Jackson, the democratic party has clung to gold and silver, silver and gold as the constitutional currency of the country. For thirty years past democrats have frothed at the mouth about "gold bugs," "bloated bondholders," "piratical tools of Wall street," and all gush of Snyloekian monstrosities. And in 1892, they elected the very prince of devils of goldbuggery, bloated bond holdery, and piratical toolery President of the United States. They placed "the money devil" they had so long execrated at "the top of the heap." Cleveland did what no republican in his position could ever have done—brought this country to a monometallic basis.

And 20,000 bankruptcies and 3,000,000 tramps and beggars promptly attested the monstrousness of his sin and infamy. In his first twelve months 40,000 miles of railroad went into receivers' hands, and more than a hundred banks suspended; mines, mills and factories were shut down, merchants and farmers were sold out at forced sales, the whole republic was plastered with assignees' and mortgages' notices, hordes of ragged and hungry tattered-demonians—American citizens and workmen—beleaguered the national capitol; the red flag of bankruptcy and ruin waved triumphant over half the continent; and the coyotes of universal perdition reared back on their hind legs and howled in ghastly glee from Winnepesaukee to Yuba Dam.

And amid all the roar and wreck and crash, the squeaky voice of Cleveland's asinine little Comptroller Eekels, who had never seen a \$50 bill two years ago, was daily and hourly heard jubilantly assuring the country and the world that it was "not much of a shower after all."

They have given us a protective tariff with a few tiny corners chipped off, and \$40,000,000 added on sugar alone; a tariff that Cleveland declared was "reeking with perfidy and dishonesty;" a tariff that Dave Hill denounced as "a national disgrace and a national scandal;" a McKinley bastard in a Wilson cradle.

Democratic Vice-President Stevenson's son was appointed paymaster in the navy—saddled for life on the country and the people at \$3,000 a year and a pension to his widow—and did not get it because he could not pass the necessary physical examination. Democratic Tariff Abolitionist Billy Wilson's son has a similar position. Carlisle has two sons drawing large salaries from the government. Democratic Secretary of the Navy Herbert has his son-in-law and a variegated assortment of other relatives and dependents billeted upon the dear people. Democratic Speaker of

the House Crisp has his son Charley bugging \$2,200 a year of public money as his teller—when all he could tell in a year would not be worth 23 cents. Democratic Senator Cockrell of Missouri, a wild eyed and obstreperous reformer, had his son filching \$1,800 a year as a committee clerk during all the years he was at school a thousand miles away. Democratic Senator Colquitt of Georgia, till his death had his 12-year-old son as an alleged messenger abstracting \$1,440 a year from the public pocket. Senators Gorman, Blackburn, Gordon, Harris, Arkansas Jones, Pasco, Pugh, Mills and Butler—all illustrious and rambunctious democratic rangers against republican nepotism and nepotists—have sons and nephews pocketing big annual stipends of government money because they are their sons or nephews. One official family in Washington has nine of its members on the public pay roll.

To-day the United States navy is little more or less than a royally appointed fleet of deadhead excursion boats for Cheap John officials and their families. Cleveland, who, twelve or fourteen years ago, was shaking dice for the drinks with Bissell in the back rooms of Buffalo beer saloons—has a United States steamer and a navy captain to take him and his spreative cabinet cronies duck hunting and carousing—and the people, the great toiling masses—echo answers asses—foot all the rollicking fiddlers' bills. Adlai Stevenson, a Sucker kinsman of mine, has been trundling about over the country in all the 'Jeffersonian simplicity' of a deadhead private car, expatiating in Kankaskian or Kankakee high English on 'the glorious principles of the grand 'old democratic party.' What are its 'principles?' Has it any? If so, are they not as ringed, streaked, striped and speckled as a little darkey's shirt in blackberry time? Goldbuggery with Cleveland and Hill and free silver with Crisp and Bland. High tariff with Laundryman Murphy in New York, low tariff with little Billy Wilson in West Virginia, and free trade with Mills in Texas and Watterson in Kentucky. For trusts with Gorman, Brice, and McPherson's cook, and against them with all the long haired and leather lunged 'pay triots' of the south and west. For an income tax in the rural districts, and against it in the cities. For one thing here, another there, and still another somewhere else. 'All things by turns, and nothing long.' For heaven in theory and for hell in practice!

Why should such a party wonder at its overthrow? Why should such a colossus of organized imbecility, failure and falsification ever have expected anything but defeat at the hands of the American people? Why should its blind leaders of the blind grope about for explanations of what was inevitable as the decrees of God? 'Vox populi' is sometimes, though, alas! far too rarely, 'vox Dei,' instead of 'vox diaboli.' This was one of the times.

The so called democratic party was temporarily annihilated because it deserved annihilation; because infinite promise and infinitesimal performance should not win; because 65,000,000 of people can not be fooled all the time; because patriotic common sense and common decency have not wholly perished in America! Thank God for it!

Down with every party and every man whose platform and pledges are merely high sounding announcements of what they never intend to do or try to do! Up with the standards of right, truth, justice and liberty! Perish all demagogues and demagoguery; party or no party! Live the republic of the people."

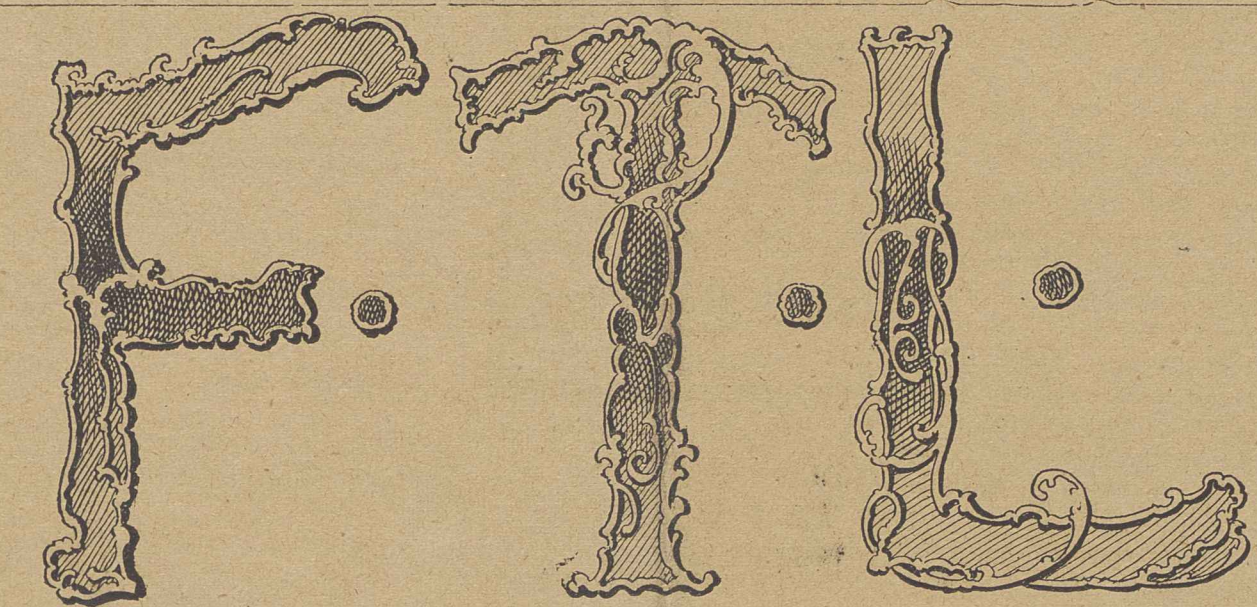
PAT DONAN.

Civilization Retrograding.

The extortionate rates of railroads in California have compelled the people of that state to go back to the old system of freighting with teams. Hear what a California exchange says and ask yourself if it is not time for government ownership of railroads:

"Seropion Bros., commission merchants of Fresno, Cal., and C. A. Campbell, who has hauled freight for nearly twenty years on the western slopes of the Sierras, have hit upon a plan by which they hope to be independent of the Southern Pacific railroad and its enormous freight charges. Campbell left Fresno on Thursday with ten mule teams and two wagons loaded with about ten tons of dried figs bound for San Francisco, a distance of 212 miles. He expects to reach here by Nov. 24, and a return load is waiting for him. Campbell is confident that he will make a fair profit out of his venture, while the Seropion Bros. say they will save 12 cents per 100 pounds on car load lots, and 28 cents per 100 on less than a carload. Shippers throughout the San Joaquin valley are watching the experiment with intense interest, and if it proves a success hundreds of wagons and men and thousands of mules and horses will be employed in the freighting business once more."

A TREASURY note is the people's dollar, which they—the people—pledge themselves to redeem not alone in gold or silver, but in anything they have. The bankers' note is a so called dollar which the bankers promise to redeem in what they have not got, and give the people for security.



WORK OF CONFERENCE

RINGING ADDRESS ISSUED BY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

An Invitation for All Good Citizens to Unite and Rescue the Government From the Control of Monopolies—Time to Act.

The People's party conference called to meet in St. Louis Dec. 28 and 29, was well attended. The call for a meeting of the national committee included an invitation to members of the Reform Press and others who felt disposed to confer with the committee. When the meeting was called to order by Chairman Taubeneck about 200 Populists were assembled to take part in the proceedings. The result of the meeting was the issuing of an address setting forth the situation and urging the necessity of keeping up the fight against the encroachments of organized monopolies. The following is a full text of the address:

"The national committee of the People's party sends greetings to its constituency throughout the United States:

"The rapid increase of our vote in many parts of the Union and the startling events of the past two years vividly justify both the existence and necessity for the People's party. 'The contention of the party that one of the great needs of the country has been and is an enlarged volume of circulating medium, is now practically conceded by all parties, and by the government. The gold power and banking interests are insisting through the President and his secretary of the treasury that the enlarged issue of our currency supply shall be given exclusively into the hands of the banks; that silver shall be excluded, all treasury notes retired and that gold alone shall be the legal tender, thus making the monetary question an issue which must be met at once.

"Within the present year, the corporations, grown arrogant because of the vast possessions of wealth and the exercise of unconstitutional powers, have made war upon the people, and induced the federal courts to exercise in their interests unusual and arbitrary powers, induced the invasion of the states by federal troops, without the request of either of the executives of said states, or the legislatures thereof, and are at this time, through a recreant administration and a truculent congress, attempting to clothe the railroad corporations by means of a pooling bill with power to further and more systematically rob, oppress and plunder the people; and having already deprived the people of access to the silver mines of the country as an independent source of money supply, are now, in the interest of a banking oligarchy, endeavoring to deprive them of the right to have their government, in the exercise of its constitutional power, to issue the money of the nation and control its value.

"In the opinion of your committee these events are startling, subversive of the liberties of the citizen, and destructive of business and social security; and adhering to the Omaha platform in all its integrity, your committee insists upon the restoration of the coinage of gold and silver as it existed prior to 1873—at the rate of 16 to 1—without regard to the action of any other nation, and that all paper money shall be issued by the general government, without the intervention of banks of issue, the same to be a full legal tender.

"We also declare our implacable hostility to the further issue of interest-bearing bonds.

"We denounce the pooling bill as a move toward completing the monopoly of transportation, and demand that instead congress proceed to bring the railroads under the government ownership.

"The power given congress by the constitution to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, to repel invasions, does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army in aiding monopolies in the oppression of the public and their employees.

"When free men unsheath the sword, it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism or to uphold privileged monopolies in the oppression of the poor.

"We ask the people to forget all past political differences and unite with us

in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolists and concentrated wealth, to limit the powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges, and to secure the rights of free speech, a free press and trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dictation derogation of either of the which are arbitrary, unconstitutional and not to be tolerated by free people.

"We recommend the immediate organization of an educational campaign by the national, state and local committees."

POPULAR CRANKS.

A Partial list of Prominent Persons Who Attended the St. Louis Conference.

Taubeneck called the meeting to order.

Jack Turner was there to preserve a record of the proceedings.

The tall form and familiar face of J. H. McDowell was also present where the most good could be done.

Gen. Coxe was present with his plan for good roads, and as there was no grass to walk on he was not assaulted.

Carl Browne, the invincible, and eminent cartoonist, was there to assist in the good work.

M. C. Rankin, treasurer of the national committee, was also on hand to aid in the good work.

S. H. Snyder, insurance commissioner of Kansas, was shaking hands with the boys.

Bob Schilling, the popular Milwaukee Populist—the man who makes speeches in two or three different languages—took a prominent part in the proceedings.

O. D. Jones of Missouri, author and orator, was in the thickest of the fight.

A. Rozelle, chairman of the Missouri state committee and editor of the Independent, was a conspicuous figure among those present.

Gen. Paul Van Dervoort, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army and commander-in-chief of the Industrial Legion, came all the way from Omaha to help do the work of the conference.

Leo Vincent came up from Oklahoma to have a hand in the proceedings.

Gen. Field, ex-candidate for vice-president on the People's party ticket in 1892, came over from Virginia to help us with his counsel.

Lee Crandall from Washington City and Alabama was good naturedly shaking hands with the boys, and telling them how it was down in Alabama.

J. W. Dollison of Little Rock, Ark., secretary of state committee of the People's party, gave valuable assistance in committee work.

Among the old men who had grown gray in the work was Uncle Charlie Cunningham of Little Rock, Ark. He was candidate for vice-president on the union labor ticket in 1888.

Thomas Fletcher, chairman of the Peoples' party committee, of Arkansas, and one of the best known and wealthiest men in the state, was present helping with his advice.

Robert Pyne came all the way from Connecticut to tell the boys that the "nutmeg" state was in line and would be heard from in 1896.

The well-known face of Prof. C. Vincent was among the congregation of cranks—and the professor seemed to enjoy it.

One of the most active members present was George Washburn of Boston, Mass. He looked every inch the descendant of the men who fought at Bunker's hill.

E. Gerry Brown was another of Massachusetts' patriots who crossed the Alleghenies to attend the meeting and aid in the cause of humanity.

E. J. Oglesby, of Nashville, Tenn., came up to assist in the work of the conference.

H. A. Heath of Topeka, Kan., one of the most prominent business men in the reform movement, and who is principal stockholder in several of our most prominent Populist papers, was exchanging hostilities of the season with many of his acquaintances.

Fred. Close, another well known Kansas man, who is connected with the north and south railroad enterprise was present. He presided with ability over the conference a portion of the time.

Gen. Weaver was chairman of the conference while the national committee was in executive session and he

presided with his usual ability. He was one of the conspicuous figures present.

Among the most active and efficient workers present was Mr. J. Devine, secretary of the Bimetallie League. He urged the importance of pushing the money question to the front.

Editor Frank Burkitt was busy in committee work and shaking hands with the boys. Mr. Burkitt is one of the most prominent People's party men in Mississippi.

Henry Vincent of the Searchlight, Chicago, was on hand to greet old acquaintances, make new ones, and to help keep the party in the "middle of the road."

W. F. Rightmire, who was the People's party candidate for attorney-general in Kansas in 1890, was circulating among other fat men and lending a helping hand.

J. P. Stelle came over from Mount Vernon, Ill., to help prepare for victory in 1896.

S. M. Adams, one of the prominent Populists in Alabama, was present and could tell how they carried his state with the negro counties.

The youngest looking man in the convention was J. C. Manning—the boy orator from Alabama. Mr. Manning was elected a member of the legislature and is one of the best speakers in that state.

Among the Arkansas delegation was Col. John H. Cherry of Little Rock. He enjoyed the fun.

J. H. Schulte, the Reform publisher of Chicago, was present, shaking hands with old friends.

L. A. Stockwell, editor of the old Nonconformist, was over from Indianapolis to urge the importance of pushing the fight.

One of the most prominent men present from Kansas was Jno. W. Briedenthal, chairman of the People's party committee of that state, and present bank commissioner.

J. B. Follett of St. Louis, who made local arrangements for the meeting, was shaking hands with everybody.

The towering form of "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, was prominent in all the meetings, and his speeches always went to the bottom of the question.

The great big familiar form of Milton Park of the Southern Mercury, Dallas, Texas, was easily recognized by his many friends. He proceeded from there to Chicago.

Dr. S. McLaughlin, editor of the Topeka Advocate, was another one of the well known Kansas men who were present. The doctor is a fighter from the head waters of Bitter creek.

Henry D. Lloyd, the brilliant orator and Populist leader of Chicago, was there, and did much to shape things satisfactorily.

V. O. Strickler, the man who did so much toward making the local arrangements for the success of the Omaha convention in 1892, was present with good advice.

Dr. E. W. Fish, the man who had the nerve to fight Ignatius Donnelly in Minnesota, was present, shaking hands with old friends.

W. R. Dobbins, editor of the Progressive Age, St. Paul, Minn., run down to mingle with the congregation of cranks.

A convention or conference would not be complete without the presence of that old timer and greenback wheel horse, Uncle Jesse Harper, so he was there and everybody knew it.

Among the ladies present we noticed Mrs. S. H. Snider, wife of insurance commissioner of Kansas; Mrs. Devine, wife of J. Devine, secretary of Bimetallie league; Mrs. Howard, wife of Congressman-elect Howard of Alabama; Mrs. Striker of Kansas, and Miss Cook of Missouri.

J. T. Duke of Galesburg, Ill., candidate for representative in 1894, was an interested member of the conference. Ritchie, Demaree, Boyden, Aldredge, Ward, Kelley, Hillis and others were there from Missouri. W. D. Vincent, Hopkins, King and others from Kansas. Cleidister and others from Ohio. Jo. A. Parker and others from Kentucky.

Hinkley and Blood from Mount Vernon, Ill.

We make no pretensions to having made a full list of those who attended the conference.

The above are only some—not the most prominent, perhaps—not with whom we are best acquainted, and whose presence impressed themselves on our memory until after the "smoke of battle" had cleared away.

W. S. MORGAN, Secretary National Reform Press Association.

THE MORTGAGE MILL.

Justice, Right and Equity Disregarded by Plutocratic Judges.

The following, from the Kansas Commoner, is worthy of careful reading and consideration:

"And still the mortgage mill is swiftly and surely grinding out its grist and rendering the people homeless and in debt.

The foreclosure of a mortgage is a proceeding in equity, yet the District court seldom exercises their equity powers in these cases. Doubtless many judges would do so, were it not that their hands are tied by a decision of the plutocratic, monopolistic and corporation sympathizing Supreme court of the state, which declares that whenever a sheriff sells a piece of property under the hammer no matter what the bid, the sale shall not be held invalid on account of inadequacy of price. A farm worth \$5,000 may be sold for \$10, the sale confirmed and the District court would have no say as to whether it was just, right or equitable, to let valuable property go for little or nothing and leave a judgment to hang over a debtor, so as to forever keep him crushed to earth.

The Populist judges, McKay and Bashore, however, do exercise their equity powers when it comes to confirming these sheriff sales of mortgaged property, and whenever the property is reasonably worth the face of the mortgage that they refuse, to confirm any of those sales unless the mortgagee will cancel the debt and free the debtor. This is justice, right and equity. But Shylock is displeased with this kind of work and has taken several cases up to the Supreme court and expects that august (?) body will reverse the judgments of these equitable district judges in favor of the confiscation and redemption policy practiced by the majority of the District courts.

The people, however, wanted a money shark usury taker, and a man who cared more for the affairs of New York city than for Kansas, for governor, and a plutocratic corporation attorney, who rendered the decision above referred to, for judges on the Supreme bench, and they may now take the consequences, and ought not to murmur. They have practically said to the Shylock powers that control, "Foreclose our mortgages; drive us from our homes; confiscate our property; repudiate all the hard earnings we have put into them to improve and build them up, and thou O railroad, take all that we can earn above the bare necessities of existence."

It seems as if the prayer of David against his enemies, in the 109th psalm had been repeated by Shylock against the debtor of the land, which prayer is being answered to the letter.

Set thou a wicked man over him, and let Satan stand at his right hand. When he shall be adjudged, let him be condemned; and let his prayer become sin.

Let his days be few, and let another take his office.

Let his children be fatherless and his wife a widow.

Let his children be continually vagabonds and beg; let them seek bread out of their desolate places.

Let the extortioner catch all that he hath; and let the stranger spoil his labor.

Let there be none to extend mercy unto him; neither let there be any favor to his fatherless children.

Let his posterity be cut off; and in the generations following, let their names be blotted out.

DEMOCRATS CAN LEARN

From Foreigners What They Will Not Listen to at Home.

Harvey Johnson, the United States consul at Antwerp, has returned for the holidays to Atlanta. He is particularly enthusiastic about the savings banks and railroads of Belgium, both of which are owned and managed by the government. "Every man," says Mr. Johnson, "however small his salary or meager his daily earnings, manages to save something each month. This is brought about by the postal saving system which is under the control of the government. In every postoffice a window is set apart for this purpose, and between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon a stream of working people may be seen at the window, with their bank book in their hands, ready to make their little deposits. As a banking institution the government is absolutely safe and the savings deposited are rarely drawn out except in cases of sickness or emergency. At the expiration of thirty days the government allows the depositors 2 per cent on the money deposited."

"I was specially impressed with the railroad facilities of Belgium. I do not wish to be understood as favoring government ownership of railroads, but the system of transportation throughout the country is absolutely free from inconvenience or flaws of any kind. The system is cheap, safe and reliable. Two or more tracks traverse the entire country; the railroads of Belgium are all operated by the government."

BRECKENRIDGE, the sweet scented jimson blossom of libertarianism, is lecturing and the constables are following him up, seizing the "box office receipts" to pay the expense of last summer's harvest of wild oats.

W. S. MORGAN, Secretary National Reform Press Association.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPPS.

Glasgow, Scotland, has an underground railway in operation and two more under construction.

The Atlantic, by far the best-sounded ocean, has an area of 31,000,000 square miles, with a mean depth of 2,200 fathoms.

It would take an express train running continuously at the rate of 3,000 feet a minute 283 years to reach the sun from this planet.

The drone bee hatches from the egg in twenty-four days from the date of deposit, the worker in twenty-one and the queen in sixteen.

The largest searchlight in the world is on Echo Mountain, near Los Angeles, Cal. It is of 300,000 candle-power and can be seen for 200 miles.

An ice locomotive was some years ago constructed for use in Russia. The front part rests on a sledge, and the driving wheels are studded with spikes.

Mushrooms, when once cooked, should never be rewarmed, to serve a second time at the table. After becoming cold, they are apt to develop injurious properties.

The pest is reported to have disappeared simultaneously in Hong Kong and Canton, China. The mortality rate was seventy-five per cent of all cases, and a native estimate puts the deaths at 250,000.

A man in Bremen, Germany, has invented a kind of "oil bombs" for calming the waves, which can be fired a short distance. There are small holes in them, allowing the oil to run out in about an hour.

In the public schools of France 24.2 per cent of the scholars are short-sighted, in those of Germany 35 per cent and in those of the United Kingdom 20 percent. The percentage of myopia is highest in the classes of rhetoric and philosophy.

Meteorologists say the heat of the air is due to six sources: 1. That from the interior of the earth; 2. That from the stars; 3. That from the moon; 4. That from the friction of the winds and tides; 5. That from the meteors; 6. That from the sun.

A thunder storm in Trimble, Tenn., induced Spencer Mills and Billy Gold-bey to halt under a tree. Lightning struck the tree and rendered the men unconscious. When they recovered some hours later, Mills' skin was as black as that of an African, and it has continued so ever since.

Whence Comes the Diamond?

Theories concerning the origin of the diamond have been both numerous and curious. Some mineralogists have suggested that it is the residue of carbon vapors dissipated by heat during that indefinite epoch known as the "coal period." Newton says that in his opinion it is "a coagulated unctuous substance, probably of vegetable origin." Haynes and Faure are both of the opinion that no diamond was ever formed on or within the surface of our earth, and that all such gems are brought to this planet by meteoric stones from some far-away world. Sir David Brewster, the eminent British philosopher (born 1781, died in 1868), entertained ideas concerning the diamond's origin, which, while similar to those of Newton, were different in some respects. In his estimation such gems were once masses of gum, exuded from certain species of extinct trees or plants, which had subsequently "petrified" and assumed the crystalline form! According to Dana, the greatest living authority, they may have been produced by slow decomposition of vegetable or even animal matter.—St. Louis Republic.

February Possibilities.

It is only possible for February to have five Sundays three times in each century, unless, through some chronological freak the century comes in with a leap year, with the first day of February a Sunday. The five Sunday Februaries of this century have been those of 1824, 1852 and 1880. The next time this oddity will occur will be in the year 1920.—Chicago Herald.

Statistics Later On.

"Are you very badly hurt, Mrs. Get-along?" inquired the anxious neighbor, sitting down by the side of the bed.

"I don't know how badly I'm hurt," said the victim of the railway accident, feebly, "until I've seen my lawyer."

—Chicago Tribune.

A Pair of Them.

Miss Passy—It so long ago that I suppose you hardly remember the day on the lake when you proposed to me and I refused you? Ah! how foolish I was then.

Jack Ford—Yes; so was I.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, JAN. 24, 1895.

If this is prosperity, save us from adversity.

The more the People's party dies the bigger it gets.

The prosperity which was to have "ariv" has not "arov."

These are prosperous times for the men who have the money.

The People's party is growing faster than it ever did before.

The legislature reconvened last Tuesday; there is a great deal of important work to be done.

While the bankers continue to control the currency they will grow richer and the people poorer.

The Sherman law, Cleveland said, was the cause of the panic, it has been repealed, and still times are hard.

If the fool killer wasn't so far behind with his work, no man would be allowed to collect interest on what he owes.

Contracting the volume of money is equivalent to taking a short hitch with a lever to lift a weight. It is easy on the fellow that has the money, but hard on the man who has the property.

In Hungary, Germany and Belgium the railroads are owned and controlled by the state. In the former one can now ride six miles for a cent, and the wages of the employees have been doubled since the government took charge. In Germany transportation is one-fourth of a cent a mile, wages have been increased 120 per cent, and a yearly surplus of \$25,000,000 realized. In Belgium government ownership has halved fares and freights and doubled wages, while bringing in a revenue of \$41,000,000 a year to the state. We pay three cents a mile when we ride, are annoyed by strikes and the state receives nothing. Do we want a "competing road" or a state road?—Tulare Valley Citizen.

With the above facts staring them in the face, both the old parties are opposed to the government ownership of railroads, but when we say old parties, we mean the bosses, for they make the platforms and enunciate the policies. We believe that two-thirds of the voters of this country are in favor of cheaper rates, and better wages for railroad employees, but they are whipped into line by the party lash, and are made to believe that the salvation of the country depends upon sticking to party. As long as the voters are influenced by love of party instead of love of home and native land, just so long will they be slaves.

\$20,000 TO \$1.

Willie Waldorf Astor's daily income is \$22,777; J. D. Rockefeller's \$20,853; Cornelius Vanderbilt's \$11,090; W. K. Vanderbilt's \$10,397; and the Gould's \$11,068. These are a few samples of incomes of America's multi-millionaires—Ex.

Whence comes the money to pay these vast incomes. There can be but one answer, every dollar of these large incomes must be paid by the wealth producers of this country. Millions of hard working people toil from morning till night, living in hovels, while these millionaires revel in luxury, and live like lords; and all brought about by the financial system in vogue in this country.

MODERN BRIGANDS.

Prof. Walker, of Yale College, in his work on political economy, says in regard to contraction of the currency, that "when the process of contraction commences, the first class on which it falls are the merchants of the larger cities, they find it difficult to get money to pay their notes; the next class is the manufacturer, the sale of his goods at once falls off; laborers and mechanics next feel the pressure, they are thrown out of employment; and, lastly, the farmer finds a dull sale for his produce; and all, unsuspecting of the real cause, have a vague idea that their difficulties are owing to hard times."—Ex.

Every wealth process in this country ought to read the above carefully and ponder over it. Prof. Walker was not a politician, but a Prof. in Yale College, and what he says ought to be carefully considered by every thinking man, it makes no difference what party he affiliates with. Hard times are brought about by a contraction of the currency.

SIZED UP OVER A YEAR AGO.

The newspapers all over the country are roasting Sibley, the Pennsylvania Congressman, who made such an indecent and vicious attack on the President in a speech in the House on Wednesday. Sibley will be remembered by Alabamians as one of the speakers who came down to the Greenville Fair in the fall of 1893 to instruct our people in the science of government. Bryan was the other. The latter is already an avowed Populist. At the close of Sibley's attack alluding to Democracy, he said, "he was going to jump out, and he was not particular as to where he lit."

After his performance it is reported by The New York World's correspondent that the following occurred:

At the close of his speech one of the first men to congratulate Mr. Sibley was Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who had left the Senate Chamber to listen to him. He welcomed the Pennsylvania Representative to the Populist silver camp, and when I saw him later in the day he was enthusiastic over the new accession to his party, and declared that Mr. Sibley would soon have many followers from among the Eastern members of both the old political parties.

It will be remembered that when these two apostles of free silver came to Alabama last year, The Advertiser warned the people against them. The desertion of both to the Populist Party so soon confirms this paper's estimates of them. The Advertiser doesn't profess to see further into a millstone than anybody else, but when the signs of falling away from Party loyalty are in sight, it never fails to recognize them and to forecast the result.—Advertiser.

SADLY TRUE.

The iron rod of poverty is prodding the masses as it never has before in the memory of man.

Day after day we see and hear of some unfortunate fellow being pressed to the wall by the incalculable hand of poverty—brought on by false and damnable legislation of our law makers.

Day after day we see, one by one, the tillers of the soil driven forth with their families to seek the cold charity of the world—not knowing where their next meal will come from.

The next thing to expect is to hear the wife and children begging for bread. Then what next? Robbery, theft, bloodshed and murder. When the wife and little babe cry from the pangs of hunger, then the mind of husband and father becomes crazed; reason becomes dethroned, and he is no longer a reasonable human being, but a ravenous tiger, seeking to devour everything that comes in its way.

God help the poor and the homeless brought to that condition by no act of their own, but through a false, rotten and corrupt system of legislation.

Our law-makers and legislators are standing upon the crest of a volcano that requires but a spark to ignite it. Let them beware of the eruption.—Lincolnton Home Journal.

The single silver plank bubble of the old party press has again exploded and they are as far from guessing the truth as they always are. They have been telling the people for several weeks that the live silver mine owners intended to swallow up the People's party by packing the St. Louis conference with a single silver plank platform when lo, and behold, that conference meets, reaffirms their allegiance to the Omaha platform and strengthens that platform by an earnest appeal to the people; and not adding to or taking from it one iota. It is funny that the people will believe so confidently in the monopolistic press when it hits so wide of the mark in anything for the greatest good to the greatest number.—Industrialist.

The Art Department of the Cotton States and International Exposition is likely to be one of its best features. A commissioner of distinguished ability has been secured to take charge of the department, and he will make a preliminary trip to Europe for the purpose of interesting foreign artists of merit.

The democratic party has repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, repealed the McKinley tariff, and still we are waiting for prosperity.

LINCOLN'S PROPHETIC REMARKS.

"If a political party should in time, like political parties always do, betray the trusts reposed in it by the people then another party of the people will come and sweep the obnoxious power out of existence. It will come like a leviathan on a tidal wave from east to west, destroying for years to come, as we do now, the power of wrong. You are to be the men and women who will lead in the next great political upheaval. The Christian education that you are now acquiring will keep you ever ready to espouse the cause of right. When you become men and women the truths of Christianity will stand you in good stead." Abraham Lincoln to the Sunday school children of New York. It has often been said that if Abraham Lincoln lived to-day he would be a Populist. His words prove that he knew that age would corrupt the once great republican party. If he lived to-day he would reason that the best way to reform a bad party is to form a new one. It was Lincoln's invincible integrity of purpose to purify conditions that made him a republican. The only recorded remark he ever made on the money question was at a cabinet meeting in 1862. The gold power had been at work endeavoring to get another bond issue. He said: "If we issue \$100,000,000 in bonds at 4 per cent and sell them to England, that means that we must send \$4,000,000 in gold to that country annually to pay the interest. In twenty-five (maturing age of bonds) years we would have to pay \$100,000,000 in interest and the principal, too, making \$200,000,000 in all. I am not in favor of bonds. It seems to me that the wise thing to do is to issue currency to meet our requirements, and if it ever must be redeemed it will not bear interest."—Ex.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Dubosey's electric lamp was shown at Paris exposition in 1856. There are at present no fewer than 10,000 camels at work in Australia.

The first railroad west of the Alleghenies was built from Lexington to Frankfort, Ky., in 1831.

The construction of the New York elevated railroad required 2,220 tons of iron per mile and cost \$220 a yard.

A railroad 240 miles long is to be built next year in California to cost \$20,000 per mile. It is rumored it may be operated by electricity.

The greatest discovery in textile machinery ever made is just projected. It is almost human in its action. It is simple, and does the work which only human hands could do heretofore. It dispenses with five weavers in six.

The German steamer Remus started for Philadelphia with a cargo of sugar worth \$100,000. When she arrived in port the sugar had changed to a valueless black molasses. A stormy passage, during which five feet of water got into the steamer's hold, was what did the mischief.

Russian engineers are studying the route for the waterway to connect the White sea with the Baltic. The total distance is about 180 miles, in part already navigable. The uniform depth of thirty feet can be obtained for the whole canal, it is estimated, at a cost of only \$6,000,000.—Ex.

Yellow Leaf Snaps.

Health good and rain in abundance.

Mr. Adkinson, from the Kingdom, was up to see his girl last Sunday.

Our school that is being taught by Miss Laura Davis, is in great progress.

Mrs. Dora Phillips and little son Wilford, has returned home from a pleasant visit to her sister near Wilsonville.

Mr. John Moore and family have moved to Four Mile; we regret that so many of our friends are leaving us.

Miss Katie Thomas has gone to Four Mile to enter school, don't grieve Mr. she will come back when school is out.

We are sorry to report the death of our friend Mr. Willie Jones. Mr. Jones was a young man who was highly esteemed by all; we believe him a christian, he was a member of the Baptist church.

FARMER GILL.

"Cannot be Improved!"
So Mrs. F. E. BAKER,
of Calveston, Tex.,
—SAYS OF—
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



Having used Ayer's Hair Vigor for years, I find that it keeps my scalp clean and it clarifies the best condition. My mother, now sixty years of age, has as fine a head of hair as when she was forty, a fact which she attributes to the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It thickens the growth of the hair and restores gray hair to its original color. I cannot see how this preparation could be improved.—Mrs. F. E. BAKER, Galveston, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

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THE ADVERTISER CO.,
Montgomery, Ala.

Final Settlement.

State of Alabama, Probate Court of Shelby County, said county. Howell Sammons deceased, Estate of. This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
Judge of Probate.

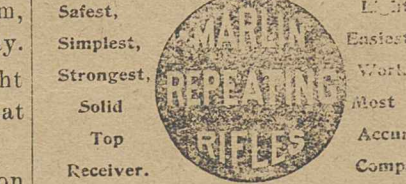
LADIES! **

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants, and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals; they are always in style and always sure to repay us for our trouble. Now, we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it because our gift will attract your attention to something else which to see is want. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at a low price is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bouquet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, out to fit and to delight woman, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, we will send you 200 varieties of

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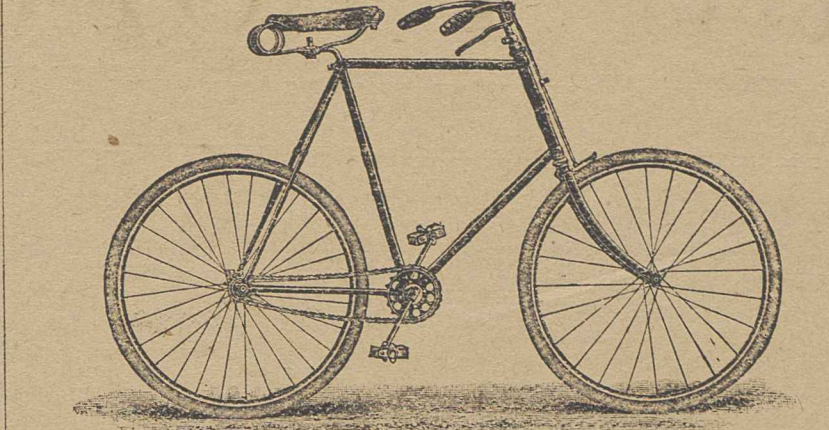


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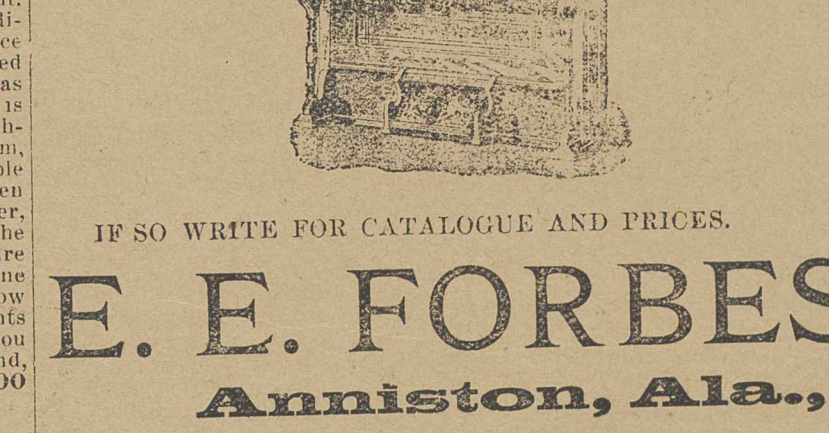
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E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.,

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—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA
A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

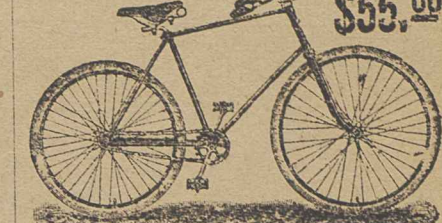
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ACME ROADSTER \$55

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Neatly bound and a year's subscription to a large 16-page illustrated monthly magazine for only 30 cents. This is a most liberal offer as Household Topics, the magazine referred to, is a high-class paper, replete with stories of love, adventure, travel, and short interesting and instructive sketches of fact and fancy; and in the list of 35 novels are such treasures as "A Brave Coward," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "A Blacksmith's Daughter," by Etta W. Pierce; "Ninetta," a most pleasing story by M. T. Calder; "A Gilded Sin" and "Between Two Sins," by the author of "Dora Thorne"; "The Truth of It," by the popular writer, Hugh Conway; and the "Moorehouse Tragedy," rather sensational, by Mrs. Jane C. Austin; "A Heroine," a delightful story by Mrs. Rebecca H. Davis; "Wall Flowers," by the popular Marion Harland, and the great story "Guilty or not Guilty," by Amanda M. Douglass. Space forbids mentioning the other novels; but they are all the same high grade, popular, bright, romantic, spicy, interesting stories.

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We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you? Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 93 page catalogue and "state your wants." Address J. F. Draughon President—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn., 11 Teachers, 600 Students the last year. No vacation. Enter anytime. Cheap Board. N. B. We pay \$5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, JAN. 24, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Call on E. W. Bell & Co., for your drugs.

E. L. Eulton, Jr., of Siluria, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Farmer Seale, of Selma, was in the city Tuesday.

E. S. Lyman, of Montevallo, was in the city Tuesday.

T. L. Seale, paid Birmingham a flying trip last Monday.

Miss Emma Wilson is visiting friends in Calera this week.

R. W. Cobb, of Helena, was in town several days last week.

Charlie Duran, of Calera, was in the city several days this week.

Miss Mattie Hand, of Jimison, is guest of Mrs. B. L. Moore, this week.

Read the article of Superintendent Huston in this issue of the Advocate.

J. L. Peters, Esq., attended Supreme court at Montgomery Wednesday.

Misses Pearl Norris and Emma DuBose, visited Shelby Tuesday evening.

Rufus Lester, visited relatives and friends on Yellow Leaf last Sunday.

Mrs. M. F. Pitts, is visiting relatives and friends at Childersburg this week.

Mrs. H. C. Moss, after a weeks visit to relatives, returned to Calera Sunday.

Mrs. R. L. Cater, who has been quite sick for several days, is improving slowly.

I. D. Mason, was absent Tuesday and Wednesday on a business trip to Childersburg.

Messrs. E. D. Hall and Henry Fallon, paid Birmingham a flying trip last Thursday.

Hon. A. P. Longshore, spent Wednesday in Montgomery on professional business.

Mrs. Steel, of Birmingham, visited the family of Mr. Henry Wilson several days this week.

J. T. Leeper, left Tuesday for Opelika, to be absent several days on professional business.

J. V. Liles and daughter Miss Dora, of Anniston, are visiting the family of Rev. F. A. Liles.

Miss Lottie Duran, of Calera, visited relatives and friends in the city several days last week.

Mrs. Walter Meroney, of Blocton, is spending some time with relatives and friends in the city.

Miss Leila Parker, after spending several days with friends in Selma, returned home Wednesday.

Will Seale and wife, of Childersburg, spent Sunday and Monday in the city with the family of T. L. Seale.

Mrs. Marie Gauthier, of New York, is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Marie Verchot, of this place.

We are very glad to hear that Miss Earl Anchors, after a very severe illness is convalescing, and we hope to see her out soon.

Inflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

The "Starlight Minstrel" of Wilkesville, will give an entertainment at that place on Friday night, January the 25th, the proceeds of which go to the school. This company honored our town with their show last season and gave us a splendid entertainment, and we hope them much success in this, their second effort.

Mrs. C. L. Meroney, after spending several days with relatives in the city, returned home Wednesday.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson, we understand, will locate a saw mill near Mr. Elven Garretts, and in a few days will be prepared to accommodate the public.

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

Mr. J. H. Newton, our genial depot agent for the L. & N., is off for a short visit to Meridian, Miss., having left in his place, Jas. M. Millstead, the present treasurer of the L. P. A. We are very sorry to lose Jim as he made a very efficient officer, but we hope to regain him soon.

Columbiana Literary Society.

The last meeting of the C. L. S. was held at the residence of Mr. E. B. Nelson on Friday evening Jan. 18th 1895.

The attendance was larger than usual, and all present enjoyed themselves immensely.

The programme as arranged for the evening was well executed, with the exception of the News Report, by Miss Elva Greek, which could not be read on account of her illness.

The music of the evening was very good.

Miss Louella Teague was elected. Essayist and T. K. Roberts was elected Orator for the present term.

The following interesting programme was arranged for the next meeting:

Opening song—by Society.

Prayer—by Chaplain.

Roll call and select quotations.

Music—Miss Katie Huyett.

Recitation—Miss Sadie Williams.

Declamation—Clifton Anchors.

Music—Miss Emma Wilson.

Cross questions and crooked answers—W. M. Calahan and Miss Fannie Longshore.

Debate—"Resolved that an old ox is meaner than an old hog"—Affirmative—R. H. O'Hara and J. S. Leeper, Jr. Negative—John Farrell and Henry Anchors.

News Report—Horace Hammond.

Several new members were elected.

The next meeting will be held on Friday evening next the 25th, at the residence of Mr. W. G. Parker.

Jno. S. LEEPER, Cor. Sec'y.

To The Teachers.

My pay roll for the last quarter was examined and approved by State Supt. J. O. Turner, and placed in the hands of the Auditor, Dec. 19th 1894. A postal from the treasurer, dated Jan. 2nd 1895, says: It is not likely that you will get your school money by Jan. 5th, (the regular pay day,) but will be sent as soon as practicable.

The money was ordered shipped to Columbiana, and to that point my attention was kept directed. On Jan. 14th I was notified by the agent, that the money had come to Wilsonville. In three hours, on first train, I was on my way to Columbiana to pay off the teachers.

These are the cold facts, and the question arises, why this long delay of nine days, and force some of the teachers to discount their claims at 2% to save themselves from bankruptcy. I regret as much as any one to see the claims of a teacher discounted, they are entitled to all they get, but still the question is, why this long delay? Could any creditor afford to wait that long and not grow nervous? I cannot afford to attach blame to the state officials, because I feel that each one did the best he could under the surrounding circumstances.

Some teachers were left off the last pay roll, because their contracts came in after the pay roll was made out and gone forward to Montgomery. The law requires you to be licensed, and contract with the Trustees before beginning your school, and file that contract with the county Supt. in ten days after it is made. See to this or attach blame to your self.

Very Respectfully,
T. A. Huxton.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky and pliable to the comb and brush.

TAX NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places in each precinct in Shelby county, Ala., for the purpose of assessing state and county taxes for the year 1895. I will make two regular rounds, as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Martin's Store, Monday, Jan. 21
Weldon, Tuesday, " 22
Vandiver, Wednesday, " 23
Sterrett, Thursday, " 24
Vincent, Friday, " 25
Harpersville, Saturday, " 26
Bragg's Tank, Monday, " 28
Helena, Tuesday, " 29
Bold Springs, Wednesday, " 30
Highland, Thursday, " 31
Pelham, Friday, February 1.
Calera, Saturday, " 2
Tyler's, Monday, " 4
Gurnee, Tuesday, " 5
Aldrich, Wednesday, " 6
Montevallo, Thursday and Friday February 7th and 8th.

SECOND ROUND.

Martin's Store, Monday, Feb'y 18
Weldon, Tuesday, " 19
Vandiver, Wednesday, " 20
Sterrett, Thursday, " 21
Vincent, Friday, " 22
Harpersville, Saturday, " 23
Bragg's Tank, Monday, " 25
Helena, Tuesday, " 26
Bold Springs, Wednesday, " 27
Highland, Thursday, " 28
Pelham, Friday, " 29
Calera, Saturday, " 30
Tyler's, Monday, " 4
Gurnee, Tuesday, " 5
Aldrich, Wednesday, " 6
Montevallo, Thursday and Friday, March 7th and 8th.

Shelby Springs, Saturday, March 9.

Spring Creek, Monday, March 11

Farmer, Tuesday, " 12

Shelby, Wednesday, " 13

Columbiana, Thursday and Friday, March 14 and 15.

Wilsonville, Saturday, March 16.

Columbiana during all of first week of Circuit court.

All are required by law to meet me either on my first or second round, and bring with them a list of their taxable property. All property not assessed by the end of my last round will be delinquent, and parties owning such property will be required to pay an additional 50 cents for assessing.

J. H. HAMMOND, Tax Assessor for Shelby county.

Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned, by James L. Tinney and Canzada Tinney, on the 17th day of January 1894, and recorded in Probate office of Shelby county Ala., vol. 34 page 326 of mortgage records, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry in front of the court house door of Shelby county Ala., on the 23rd day of February 1895, the following described real estate, viz: The S½ of SE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 32 Tp. 17 R. 1 E., situated in Shelby county Ala., and containing 120 acres. The above sale will be made to satisfy mortgage debt, interest and cost, the same being the property described in the mortgage referred to above.

Howell Pearson, Mortgagee.

Longshore & Beavers, his atty's.

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For the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. No experience or capital needed.

We want a live, intelligent worker in every County of the Southern States to canvass for the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. Ladies can do the work as well as men. No experience or capital needed. If you take only two orders a day you will clear \$100 per month; but it is easy to average five or more orders daily. Our special new plans enable our agents to take an order from nearly every person canvassed. The business is exceedingly popular, and the work light. Anybody can do it. Write for particulars to canvassing department Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

FOR SALE OR RENT. The James B. Casper plantation on Clear Prong Creek, Shelby county, Ala.

Apply to Lane & White, Birmingham, Ala.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana, appearing in this paper.

We are now offering the Atlanta Constitution and the Advocate for \$1.50.

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE.
In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian, 4:45 a. m.
" York, 5:57 a. m.
" Demopolis, 7:02 a. m.
" Uniontown, 7:48 a. m.
" Marion June, 8:30 a. m.
Arrive Selma, 9:00 a. m.
Leave " 9:10 a. m.
" Calera, 11:20 a. m.
" Talladega, 12:52 p. m.
" Anniston, 8:15 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
" Jacksonville, 8:55 a. m. 2:27 p. m.
" Piedmont, 9:35 a. m. 2:55 p. m.
Arrive Rome, 11:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m.
Leave Rome, 4:30 p. m.
Arrive Ooltowah June, 6:27 p. m.
" Chattanooga, 7:10 p. m.
Leave Chattanooga, 5:45 p. m.
" Ooltowah Junct, 6:32 p. m.
Arrive Cleveland, 7:00 p. m.
" Knoxville, 10:00 p. m.
" Bristol, 4:50 a. m.

South Bound.

Leave Bristol, 11:50 p. m.
" Knoxville, 7:45 a. m.
" Cleveland, 10:30 a. m.
Arrive Ooltowah June, 11:03 a. m.
Leave Chattanooga, 8:15 a. m.
" Ooltowah Junct, 8:55 a. m.
Arrive Rome, 10:46 a. m.
Leave Rome, 4:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.
Ar. Piedmont, 6:22 p. m. 12:10 p. m.
" Jacksonville, 7:03 p. m. 12:45 p. m.
" Anniston, 7:45 p. m. 1:10 p. m.
" Talladega, 2:18 p. m.
" Calera, 3:50 p. m.
" Selma, 6:00 p. m.
Leave Selma, 6:15 p. m.
Ar. Marion June, 6:46 p. m.
" Uniontown, 7:22 p. m.
" Demopolis, 8:07 p. m.
" York, 9:09 p. m.
" Meridian, 10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undesignated.

C. A. Benseator, A. G. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala., C. H. Hudson, Gen. Man'gr., Knoxville, Tenn., W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

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Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6:00 p.m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon.

If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save sleeping car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R. Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of any Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and state-room.

For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. F. Shellman, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Haile, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.

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Who has not seen a copy of Arthur's New Home Magazine of Philadelphia? "The best and cheapest illustrated monthly ever published in the English language." 1,500 pages for \$1.50.

Six Short Stories and splendid articles by best writers on all subjects of interest to women. Three months free if you take it now. Sample copy 10 cents.

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Are the Highest of All High Grades

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Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American dealers who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

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Yours truly, WALTER C. MERCE & Co.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue '95. Free by mail.

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IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT
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All Styles and Sizes.

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My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1893. Encouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business; 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flower); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

"Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no superior." Sample 10c.

Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.

1. "Quaker City Baking Powder" is of all we've found the best. Claims a place above the rest.

2. With ten pennies get a sample of our Quaker City day. If it is not satisfactory (omit). No your pennies will be repaid.

3. Non-est trial's all but a fact. Failure there will never be. Those who use Q. C. B. P.

Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27.

Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27. Have sold to consumers for 20 years. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27.

Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$50 to \$75. Spring Wagons, \$35 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sold for \$50 to \$75.

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I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

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And I am prepared to furnish UNDESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

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At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Hamard or Kingsbury piano, a Chonger, Cottage or Farrard & Votey organ.

Our catalogues of Pianos, Violins, and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters. Sewing Machines from \$15 up. Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

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We wish to introduce our System Pills into every home. We know that we manufacture the very best remedy on earth for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Kidney Troubles, Torpid Liver, etc., and that when you have tried these pills you will gladly recommend them to others, or take an agency, and in this way we shall have a large, well-paying demand created.

As a special inducement for every reader of this paper to try these pills at once, we will give to each person who sends 25 cents in cash, or 30 cents in stamps, for a box of System Pills, one of the following presents: A Handsome Gold Watch, a good Silver watch, a Valuable Town Lot, a Genuine Diamond Ring, a Casket of Silverware or a Genuine \$5.00 Gold Piece. Every purchaser gets one of the above presents. There are no exceptions. Shaw Remedy Co., Rutherford, N. J.

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Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers.

Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. Oliphant, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2264, New York N. Y.

Please mention this paper.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fl. fa. issued from the Circuit court of Shelby county, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 18th day of February, 1895, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Ten acres in the NE¼ of SE¼ of section 27 township 18 range 1 west. Said ten acres lies south of two lines, one line running from the south west corner diagonally across said 40 acres to the north east corner of said 40 acres and the other line running from the south east corner of said 40 acres to the north west corner of said 40 acres, situated in Shelby county, Ala.

Levied upon as the property of William Poe, to satisfy said fl. fa. in my hands in favor of John Attaway.

This 16th day of January, 1895.
Jan 16 St. H. W. NELSON, Sheriff.

WIND AND WAVE.

The schooner *Justine* foundered in Deception bay Washington, Sunday afternoon in a fierce gale. She and the entire crew, said to number fifteen men, went down.

The French steamer *Naise*, trading between Marseilles, France, and Cetta, foundered in Marseilles Roadstead Sunday night. Thirteen of the crew were drowned.

The brig *James* and *Eleanor* had been wrecked near Southwold, England. Three of the crew were lost and four saved. An unknown brig was wrecked near *Humbol* and all on board drowned.

At Norfolk, Va., seventeen hundred bales of cotton have been taken out of the British ship *Matidi* and the fire has been entirely extinguished. Steam was used, thus saving a large amount of damage which would have resulted had her hold been flooded with water. Captain Hannan now awaits developments.

The British steamer *Roman*, which sailed from Huelva December 27, for Boole, foundered in the bay of Biscay. One of her boats, containing four of her crew and the bodies of two other members of the ship's company, have been picked up, but it is feared another of her boats, in which seven persons left the ship, has been lost.

At Port Townsend, Wash., an unknown vessel is believed to have foundered Saturday night during the gale near Port Wilson. The steamer *Rosalia* reports seeing a large quantity of wreckage, including a large binnacle box, ship's furniture, etc. The gale and heavy seas prevented any wreckage being secured for identification. The gale is reported to have been the severest ever experienced in the straits.

At St. Louis, the river is frozen solid from shore to shore, and steamboat traffic is blocked. Floating ice is piled in a gorge two miles above the city, and should the cold wave continue for several days it is feared considerable damage will be done to boats and levee property when the gorge breaks. Fortunately nearly all the valuable steamers were taken south before the cold wave set in.

Aluminum Formerly \$8 per Pound.
The cap of the Washington monument is a pyramidal mass of aluminum weighing 100 ounces. When this was made aluminum was \$8 per pound.

The Old Thea or Pit.
In olden times the parquet of a theater was called the pit, and was filled with the rabble.

The Most Pleasant Way
Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches, and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and \$1 bottles.

Mollers, at the age of 40, married an actress aged 17, who soon ran away from him.

Cataract Cannot Be Cured
With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing cataracts. Send for testimonials free.
E. J. Chesney, Druggist, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

A Glorious Outlook
is that of the dyspeptic, but his face will brighten when he knows that Ripans Tablets cure that terrible disorder and will make him cheerful and happy again.

I believe Pils' Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. A. L. HUB DOUGLASS, Lefkoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for children (teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle).

Scrofulous Taints
Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, lumps, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing the impurities in the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Scurvy, skin diseases, etc. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing the impurities in the blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.
KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.
DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.
Got this letter day before yesterday.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.
Your Discovery has done so much for me I am only too glad to tell everybody about my case.

When I began taking it, one year ago last July, I had DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. I was constipated, so much so as to always use injections, and I had a constant PAIN in my STOMACH and LEFT SIDE. My knees were stiff, and I could not sit down on a stool or get down to fix anything on the floor. But now I am six, or get down on my knees, or do anything in my garden. You can fix up my letter to suit yourself, only do publish it, that women may know what the Discovery has done for me.
Yours truly,
Mrs. MARY C. AYRES.
Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use in time. Sold by all Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

A PASSENGER TRAIN FIRED INTO.

A Revenue Officer and His Prisoner Kill Each Other. Miners' Strike Brought About by Corrupt Labor Leaders. Victims of Gas Statistics of Train Robberies.

SOUTHERN.

The Mayfield, Ky., steam laundry was completely destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The fire originated in a gasoline stove. Miss Fannie Malcolm, an employee, was covered with the burning oil and fatally injured. Loss, \$3,000; no insurance.

The associated charities is doing a great work in relieving the poor of Knoxville, Tenn. Within the last two weeks 2,800 people have been aided. This number represents 700 families and 80 per cent of the number are women. The want and destitution is terrible, but charity is doing a good work in relieving wants.

A stranger dropped dead at Trinity, Texas, Saturday. On a fly leaf of a book taken from his pocket was written "Tom Keeper, Philadelphia," which was the only mark of identification found on him.

The body of James Lumberg, a fruit commission merchant of Philadelphia, was found floating in the St. Johns river, Fla., Monday morning. Lumberg came here December 25, for his health. He disappeared from his boarding house on December 29. When found, there was a gold watch in his pocket, \$35 in cash and a railroad ticket to Washington, D. C. He was a partner of Paul Poll, Lumber Merchant.

The sugar house and refinery of Joseph Meeker, near Leocombe, La., was entirely destroyed by fire Monday morning. The fire originated in a kitchen, and the entire building, which was a new one, was consumed, together with 2,000 barrels of sugar. The loss is \$130,000; insurance \$74,000, mostly northern and foreign companies.

WESTERN.

A special from Lima, O., says that ten cars and the storage building of the Lima Electric railway burned Saturday. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured.

Kaukauna, Wis., was visited by a \$35,000 fire Saturday morning that cut a big swath in the business blocks of Second street. The Lindner, Falack and Ruperts, three blocks, were destroyed, together with considerable of the contents.

Pearl M. Blount, the 14-year-old daughter of J. J. Blount, a well-known traveling man of Topeka, Kan., was seized by two men on a side street last Friday, bound and gagged, placed in an express wagon and taken to an unfrequented part of the city, where her captors after looking at her closely released her, declaring that she was the wrong girl. The police are making an investigation.

Burglars blew open the safe of Koyler & Hardin, at Siloam Springs, Mo., Friday night, secured \$350 and escaped. Officers are in pursuit.

Unknown men Saturday night rode up to the door of H. N. Voss, fifteen miles southwest of Camden, Ark., and ordered Voss to throw up his hands. Voss dodged back into the house as the men fired with double barreled shot guns. Mrs. Voss and her little son, who were standing in the doorway were riddled with buckshot. Both are in a critical condition. The party is supposed to have been hunting for train robbers.

Burnsville, O., had a destructive fire Saturday night. The Enterprise printing office, eight stores, two private offices, a residence and restaurant were burned. The loss will reach \$100,000, with some insurance.

On Saturday night last the express car on a passenger train near Ottumwa, Ia., was entered by two thieves, who terrorized the passenger his assistant, the baggage man and the postal clerk by holding pistols on them until one of them gagged and bound the four. Then, having taken the keys from the messenger's pocket, unlocked the safe and transferred its contents to a bag, and when the train stopped at the Milwaukee crossing leaped off with their booty and fled across the Des Moines river. They got little of value.

Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt at Princeton, Ind., Sunday night. Further reports show that earthquake shocks were felt at Owensville, Patoka, Hazelton, Oakland City and other points in the country. At Patoka the shock was severe, shaking dishes and other articles from shelves and damaging plastering on the walls. A report comes from Union, a small town twenty miles from this city, that the shock was severe and did much damage to houses especially brick ones.

At Wilcox, N.C., State Bank Examiner James A. Cline took possession of the bank of Wilcox Monday. The bank has a capital of \$75,000 and is owned by Eastern capitalists. It is thought the depositors will be paid in full.

EASTERN.

Five people were injured in the collapse of a four-story building, at 118 West Twenty-sixth street New York, Saturday afternoon. The injured men are carpenters, who were at work on the building. They are: Sam Hyman, John Glennan, William Simken, James Golden and Sam Lyman. None of the men were fatally hurt. The collapsed building was an old-fashioned residence. It was in course of alteration to the form of a modern house.

A Detective Murdered.

J. Thomas Jarret, a young merchant, and member of a detective agency at Columbus, Ga., about 6:30 Monday evening, was shot and killed by the act of stealing from a grocery store and attempted to arrest. Thomas was 23 years of age and married.

Buckman Gets a Plumb.
Attorney General Olney has appointed H. Buckman of Jacksonville, Fla., assistant United States district attorney for the Southern district of Florida.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, President of the Republic of France, Resigns.

A special from Paris says: M. Casimir-Perier has resigned the office of president of France. He announced his resignation Tuesday evening at a specially summoned meeting of the cabinet, having previously told M. Challeme-Lacour, the president of the senate, of his inability to solve the problem by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the president's resignation spread like wildfire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with consternation, amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but was soon confirmed. Almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in front of the newspaper offices and in the public places inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation. The official communication written by M. Casimir-Perier was made public before midnight, and is as follows:

"The president of the republic has taken a resolution to his official functions. Monday's proceedings in view of the chamber of deputies are, in his eyes, but secondary incidents of the struggle begun against parliamentary regime and public liberty. He had hoped that the president of the republic, being unprovided with means of action, would remain outside the lines of party struggles and that the political confidence of all parties would give him the necessary force and authority. He had hoped that those who, in spite of himself, had placed him in a position where he cannot defend himself would undertake the defense of the first magistrate of the state. He has requested the ministers to withdraw their resignations provisionally, in order to assure the regular transmission of his powers to his successor.

"Monsieur Charles Dupuy, president of the council, has informed the president and the chamber of deputies of the decision of the president of the republic, and they are going to convene parliament with urgency."

On Thursday M. Francois Felix Faure, member of the chamber of deputies, for Seine-Inferieure, was elected president of the French republic to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, who resigned Tuesday.

HON. JAMES TAYLOR JONES.

The Patriot Soldier and Learned Jurist Passes Over the River.

James Taylor Jones, judge of the first judicial circuit, of Alabama died of consumption at his home in Demopolis Tuesday morning. Judge Jones was born in Richmond, Va., in 1832. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jones, moved to Alabama two years after his birth and settled near Linden, Marengo county. Here he grew up and, after graduating from Princeton college and from the law department of the University of Virginia, entered the practice of law at Demopolis.

When the war came on, he was among the first to volunteer in the fourth Alabama regiment, was afterwards made captain of his company and led it through the campaigns and battles of the army of Northern Virginia. He was wounded in the battle of "The Wilderness." He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1866, elected state senator in 1870, was a member of the 45th, 46th, 48th and 49th congress, and was elected judge of the first judicial circuit in 1893.

FILIBUSTER READED OFF.

Uncle Sam's Inspector Finds Many Cases of Arms.

Special United States Inspector Anderson of Jacksonville, Fla., went over to Fernandina Monday and searched the warehouse of N. B. Borden & Co., to whom the yacht *Legonda*, now under detention was consigned. He found 150 cases of arms and ammunition in the warehouse. The bay was dredged in the neighborhood of the suspected filibustering yacht, *Legonda*, and three cases of guns were brought to the surface. While Borden & Co., endeavor to treat the affair as trivial, they have engaged the services of Baker & Drew, the most prominent law firm in Fernandina, to look after their interests.

Mirandi and Martell, who pretended to leave Jacksonville for Fernandina, are still suspected of being in hiding in the house of a Cuban patriot sympathizer. Two houses are being watched by United States marshals, with instructions to detain them if they attempt to leave and it is rumored among the Cubans that Jacksonville that Martell, the leader of the insurrectionary movement, is in Savannah.

How's This For Liberty?

At Homestead, Pa., there was great excitement in the Carnegie, steel works plant Monday morning and much dissatisfaction among the men. Superintendent Schwab called about twenty of the most prominent workmen to his office and asked why they had attended Sunday's meeting. Their answer being in the main unsatisfactory they were discharged. The company it seems, had detectives at the meeting, and the workmen are greatly exercised, not knowing who will be the next to go. The men dismissed were among the most important in the employment of the company, one being David Williams, head roller in the 10-inch mill. It is said that many others will be dismissed.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Coal Mine Flooded and Many Miners Supposed to be Drowned.

Last Monday morning while 240 men were at work in the depths of the Big Lake colliery at Hanly, England, water suddenly rushed in from a part of the mine that had long been closed and swept through with tremendous force, sweeping away timber, shafts and tools. The men nearest the shafts were rescued. About 100 sought safety in remote parts of the mine, where they hoped to reach places above the level of the rushing water. It is feared that many of them, if not all, were drowned, as at noon on Tuesday the water was still rising in the mine.

Coal-Laden Schooner Lost.

The schooner Susan B. Ray, from Norfolk, December 14, with a cargo of coal for Charleston, not having been heard from, is given up for lost by her owners.

A WOMAN'S NERVES.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN TO WHOM NOISE WAS TORTURE.

Prostrated by the Least Excitement—Physician Baffled By Her Case.

(From the *Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa*.)
Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home is at 3515 Vernon avenue, Chicago, and whose visit to Keokuk, Ia., will long be remembered, was at one time afflicted with a nervous malady which at times drove her nearly to distraction. "Those terrible headaches are a thing of the past," she said the other day to a *Gate City* representative, "and there is quite a story in connection with it too."

"My nervous system sustained a great shock some fifteen years ago, brought on, I believe, through too much worrying over family matters, and then allowing my love for my books to get the better of my discretion where my health was concerned. Why, whenever my affairs at home did not go along just as I expected, I would invariably become prostrated from the excitement and I would consider myself fortunate indeed if the effects of the attack would pass off in a week. I was obliged to give up our pleasant home not far from the Lake shore drive, because I could not stand the noise in that locality. I could find no place in the city which I deemed suitable to one whose nervous system was always on the point of explosion. To add to my misfortunes my complexion underwent a change and I looked so yellow and sallow that I was ashamed to venture from the house at all."

"I called on my doctor to prescribe an unusually severe attack of the malady, 'unless you leave the city and seek some place of quiet, you will never recover.' So I decided to visit my mother, who lives in Dallas County, Iowa, and whose farm would surely be a good place for me in my pitiable condition. I picked up the *Gate City* one day and happened to come across an interesting recital of the recovery of some woman in New York State who was afflicted as I had been. This woman had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if Pink Pills cured that woman they might do the same for me. I began to take the pills according to directions and I began to feel better from the start. After I had taken several boxes of them I was ready to go back to Chicago. My nervousness was gone and my complexion was as fresh as that of any sixteen-year-old girl in Iowa, and Pink Pills is what put the color in my cheeks. No wonder I am in such good spirits and feel like a new girl. And no wonder I like to come to Keokuk for if it had not been for Pink Pills bought from a Keokuk firm I would not have been alive now," laughingly declared the lady.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50."

GEORGIA TO NEBRASKA.

Generous and Prompt Response to the Call for Help.

A long train load of provisions left Atlanta, Tuesday night for the Nebraska sufferers. There were twenty-one cars in the train. They were loaded with corn, flour, meat, sugar and coal. The train was decorated with bunting and bore on each side a banner announcing that the cars were Georgia's contribution to the needy westerners. The opening and closing dates of the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta are also announced on the sides of the cars.

Two weeks ago Ex-Governor Northern appealed to Georgians to send supplies to Nebraska. By general consent the governor took hold of the matter. Georgia's corn crop for the past two years has been unusually large, and he suggested that liberal contributions of that grain be made. Contributions in quantity were made as follows:

Six cars of miscellaneous provisions bought by the cash donations; one car of coal from the Atlanta coal dealers; one car of coal from the J. C. Wilson Lumber and Coal company of Atlanta; a car of coal from the Atlanta exposition directors; a car each from Augusta, Savannah, Danmore, Thomasville, Macon; two cars of corn from the farmers along the line of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad; one car loading from the Seaboard and Air Line, the Southern railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line, and two cars from the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway company. The total value of the train is \$15,000.

The route is over the Western and Atlantic to Chattanooga, the Nashville and Chattanooga, St. Louis to Martinsburg, the Illinois Central to East St. Louis and Chicago, the Burlington and Quincy to Lincoln, Neb. The train will be four days on the trip.

Ex-Governor Northern expressed the kindest sentiments for the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore for the interest which it took in the contributions from Georgia.

PITTSBURGH COAL BOATS

In a Fog to the Bottom of the Ohio Go Down.

In a dense fog early Tuesday morning as the tow boat Boaz with thirty coal loaded boats, bound from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, rounded the bend just above Hannsboro, Ky., she struck the bank and the float went to pieces. The Boaz's wheel and machinery was damaged and the boat keeled over on one side. The crew became frantic and climbed onto the barges. Twenty barges went down immediately and others drifted out of sight, jammed and roughed to pieces by the ice. The Boaz drifted a long ways on one side. Citizens of both towns were terror stricken and great excitement prevailed. The boats belong to July of Cincinnati, and the coal to Fawcett of Pittsburgh. At 8 o'clock Tuesday not a word had been heard from the boats and the twenty-nine men who were on them.

The Italians in Egypt.

Private advices from Massowah say an overwhelming force of Dervishes are besieging the Italian garrison, which is 1500 strong, recently made a sortie, but the soldiers were repulsed and driven behind the fort's works. General Basterini has collected all the troops available and started from Keren to relieve the beleaguered garrison. The wires between Agordat and Kassala have been cut, and the fate of a company of infantry which started a short time ago to convey a quantity of ammunition, provisions, etc., from Agordat to Kassala is unknown, the government withholding all official news from Massowah.

Charged with Embezzlement.

G. W. Cannon, postmaster at Asheville, N. C., under Harrison's, was arrested Monday on charge of embezzlement of over \$3000 while holding that office. In United States Commissioners' court Cannon gave bond to appear for a preliminary hearing.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

Citizens Slaughtered, Houses Wrecked and General Ruin Wrought.

IN VIOLATION OF THE LAWS.

Nitro Glycerine Stored in the Midst of the City of Butte, Montana, and Two Car Loads of Giant Powder Exploded During a Fire. The Terrible Results.

During a fire at the Montana Central railroad yards at Butte, Montana, Tuesday evening, several cars of powder together with a warehouse containing a quantity of dynamite caught fire and exploded, killing a number of firemen and spectators and maiming many others. There were three separate explosions, the first two breaking nearly every window within a radius of two miles.

When the smoke caused by the successive explosions had cleared away the sight which presented itself to the survivors was sickening in the extreme. The ground for a block around the scene of the accident was strewn with quivering flesh of dismembered men and horses, pinned down by fragments of the fire engines and burning brands from the demolished warehouse.

The warehouse is literally blown to pieces, and a hole 75 feet deep was excavated in the ground by the force of the explosion. It is feared some bodies were thrown into this chasm by the force of the explosion and that they have been cremated. Owing to the nature of the fire and its dangerous locality the entire force of the fire department was called out to prevent the spread of the flames to adjoining buildings, and every member of the force was either killed or wounded except three.

Three policemen who had been detailed to keep the crowd back were also killed. Many of the spectators were instantly killed and several hurled back some distance from the scene of the fire and rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Numerous persons living in the distant parts of the city have lost their power of hearing and speech from the force of the shock.

The list of the dead will probably reach seventy-five, and the damage to property will be more than \$1,000,000.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday morning forty-three dead bodies had been found and removed to the morgue. Many of them were so shockingly burned and mutilated as to be totally unrecognizable. A small boy whose names is not known was found dead in the street a block and a half from the scene of the explosion. One woman was killed in a house a half a block away by an anvil thrown through the roof.

Human heads, legs and arms were scattered for several blocks from the scene of the greatest of the three explosions. It is believed the complete list of the dead cannot be secured for several days.

The first explosion was caused by nitroglycerine stored in the private warehouses of the Kenyon-Connell Commercial company, which burned. The second came from a car load of powder on the railroad track, and the third from the warehouse of the Butte Hardware company, which adjoined that of the Kenyon-Connell company.

At 10 o'clock Wednesday afternoon the known number of dead was forty-seven. The list will undoubtedly be increased when the debris of the explosion is removed, as it is almost certain that bodies lie hidden in the ruins of the demolished warehouse.

Of the dead thus far recovered twenty-two have been identified, either wholly or partially. In some cases the identification has been by articles of clothing or jewelry, the bodies being defaced and blackened so as to render personal identification impossible. It is not impossible that in some cases mistakes have been made, but in general there is little doubt as to the identity of the bodies.

From all that can be learned the total amount of explosives that went up in the three explosions was nearly thirty tons. There were twenty tons of giant powder alone that went up in the blast.

A thorough investigation is to take place and see who is to blame in the matter.

GOVERNMENTAL CONTEST.

Election Funds to be Investigated Before Inauguration.

On Tuesday the Tennessee house of representatives adopted the senate resolution by a vote of 58 to 41 providing for an investigation by a joint committee of the gubernatorial election before announcing the result. The populists voted with the republicans. It was rumored last Monday night that Hon. Henry Clay Evans would make an effort to have himself sworn in as governor upon the expiration of Governor Turney's term at noon Tuesday, but the report was groundless. The republicans, it is claimed, will do all in their power to aid the committee in ferreting out fraud, and intimate that they will make some startling revelations.

Coal Barge Wrecked.

The barge *Seth Low*, which broke adrift from her tug two weeks ago and spent five days in the open ocean at the mercy of the waves, broke adrift again Sunday afternoon after leaving New York for Boston, coal laden. She went ashore this time on Short Beach, near Fire Island, and went to pieces. Three of her crew were drowned. Three were rescued from the wreck but nearly frozen to death.

Prompt Action.

Mayor Blee of Cleveland, O., was notified from Columbus of the condition of the Hooking valley miners' Monday morning, and he at once called a meeting of his cabinet. In five minutes enough money was raised to buy 100 barrels of flour, and within an hour it was loaded and shipped. The city council and chamber of commerce will take action.

Shot for an Assault.

A special from Kissimmee, Fla., says: Sunday, at Buckle's mills, five miles south of Savannah, Ga., George Hay, white, shot and fatally wounded George Hardy, colored, whom he charges with criminal assault on his 7-year-old daughter. Hay will surrender. Hardy is still alive, but will die.

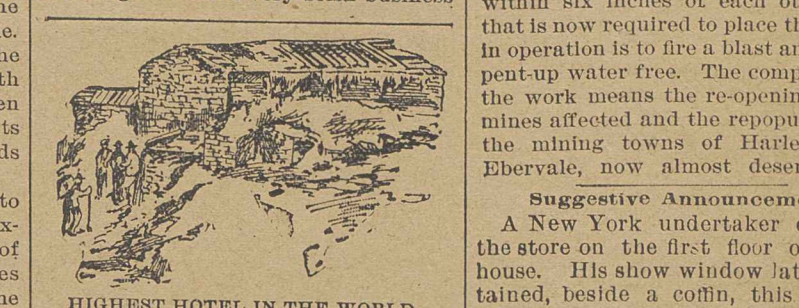
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOTELS IN THE AIR.

The Highest Hotel in the World Is Du Breithorn, in Switzerland. Alpine climbing has been for years one of the crazes of the leisurely wealthy, and amid the eternal snows of the mountains of Switzerland may be annually seen hundreds of tourists who, tired of the pleasures of conventional society, have gone directly to nature in her stern and most sublime moods to rid themselves of the satiate which inordinate wealth and lack of anything useful to do engender. In entering to these a very brisk business



HIGHEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

has sprung up in the Alps. Guides are in great demand, and hundreds of natives have perfected themselves in glacier climbing that they may lead their patrons to some commanding ice-bound eminence whence they can view the glories of a rising or a setting sun. Hotels, too, have sprung up in the highest altitudes, and the comforts of tourists are as well studied in hostleries above the clouds and storms as in those quieter retreats which lie in the warm valleys below. Of one of these hotels, the Auberge Du Breithorn, we give an illustration. It is 10,890 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest hotel in Europe.

More Saving There.

The iron furnaces of Scotland rely for their profit not on the pig iron they turn out, but on the products obtained from the waste gases which in this country are not put to use.

Finished at Last.

After many years' delay the spire of the cathedral at Ulm has been finished recently. It is said to be the highest in Europe.

A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar-coated pills are most effective. They go about their work in an easy and natural way, and their good taste. Once used, they are always in favor. Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, at the price of the cheaper mass pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bloated head, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, nervousness, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequalled.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them. Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

A free sample (4 to 7 doses) on trial, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
The Best and Cheapest Business College in America.
Four Positions. Time short. Catalogue free. Address Sullivan & Crichton, 170 St. St. ATLANTA, GA.

AM. N. U. No. 4, 1895.

Worn-Out Lands

quickly restored to fertility by the use of fertilizers containing

A High Per Cent. of Potash.

Full description of how and why in our pamphlets.

They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, is a constructive food that nourishes, enriches the blood, creates solid flesh, stops wasting and gives strength. It is for all

Wasting Diseases

like Consumption, Scrofula, Anemia, Marasmus or for Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh and General Debility. Scott's Emulsion has no equal as

Nourishment for Babies and

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1895.

NO. 32.

SAGE LYMAN TRUMBULL

SUGGESTS A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES FOR THE PARTY.

"Down with Monopolies and Millionaire Control; Up with the Rights of Man and the Masses."—The "Grand Old Man of Illinois."

Judge Lyman Trumbull expressed in the following resolutions thought that will live and burn into the hearts of patriotic men long after the present cut throat competition of plutocrats and paupers has given place to a government of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

1. Resolved, that human brotherhood and equality of rights are cardinal principles of true democracy.

2. Resolved, that forgetting all past political differences we unite in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolists and concentrated wealth; to limit their powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges and to secure the right of free speech, a free press, free labor and trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary and unconstitutional and not to be tolerated by a free people.

3. We endorse the resolution adopted by the national republican convention of 1860, which was incorporated by President Lincoln in his inaugural address as follows: "That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of each state, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfectness and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion of armed force on the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

4. Resolved, that the power given congress by the constitution to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrections, to repel invasions, does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army in aiding monopolies in the oppression of their employees. When free men unsheltered by the sword it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism or to uphold privileged monopolies in the oppression of the poor.

5. Resolved, that to check the rapid absorption of the wealth of the country and its perpetuation in a few hands we demand the enactment of laws limiting the amount of property to be acquired by devise or inheritance.

6. Resolved, that we denounce the issuing of interest bearing bonds by the government in times of peace to be paid for in part at least by gold drawn from the treasury, which results in the government paying interest on its own money.

7. Resolved, that we demand that congress perform its constitutional duty to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin by the enactment of laws for the free coinage of silver with that of gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

8. Resolved, that monopolies affecting the public interests should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people; all employees of the same to be governed by civil service rules, and no one to be employed or displaced on account of politics.

9. Resolved, that we inscribe on our banners, "Down with monopolies and millionaire control; up with the rights of man and the masses," and under this banner we march to the polls and to victory.

Studying a Little.

Well, pa, I have been figuring a little and I find that an intelligent, intensive system of agriculture would enable us to raise food as follows: Four bushels of wheat for every human being in the United States can be raised on 2,500,000 acres of land; 2,600,000 acres will supply every family with fifty bushels of apples; 195,000 acres of potatoes will furnish three bushels for each one of us; 9,125,000 acres cultivated in corn will supply a half pound of pork a day to everybody over 20 years of age; 473,000 acres will furnish a quart of strawberries a day for ten weeks to every one, and 303,000 acres will give us a muskmelon apiece every day for ten weeks. Now to produce all the bread, meat and potatoes, apples, melons and strawberries we can all eat will require but 15,106,000 acres of land. Indiana alone contains 23,040,000 acres. Subtract 15,106,000 acres from this number and you have 7,944,000 acres left, which is enough to furnish each person over 10 years of age a pound of butter a week and still leave 3,500,000 acres for the use of building lots, vineyards, poultry yards, etc. In other words, enough of everything to eat can be supplied to our 65,000,000 people upon a spot of ground the size of Indiana.

Well, what of it?—Stockwell's Bad Boy.

The newly elected republican governors in the various states will give grand inaugural balls. About the same time 4,000,000 people will go to bed hungry, and a million will sleep on the streets, and take breakfast at soup houses.

THE TWO METHODS.

Highway Robbery and Gentlemanly Bank Robbery.

"A blackguard, with his face hid by a mask meets you at a dark corner and at the muzzle of a pistol relieves you of a watch and a few dollars—all he can get."

A thief or robber, with his face hid by a smile meets you, he standing behind a bronze railing in a bank, and wins your confidence, gets all your money, closes up the bank, keeps your money, meets you on the street with a smile and a pleasant word, and keeps your money.

The authorities offer a reward for the arrest of one of these robbers and if he is caught he will be sent to the pen, as he ought to be, but the other has done his job legitimately and will not be punished.—Hutchinson. Interior-Herald, (Rep.)

How to Agitate.

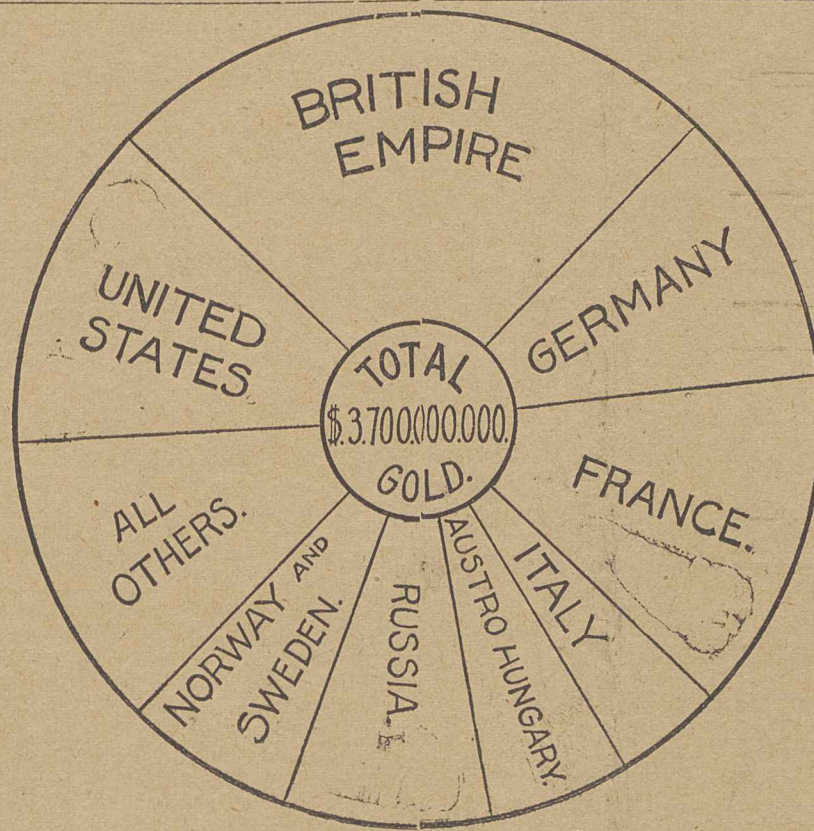
It takes some time for a man or woman to get a thing straight in their mind. To illustrate: If a man were to desire to learn mathematics, the reading of the books would not make him a mathematician. If he could read them all in a week he would still not accomplish anything. The mind would not have the time to absorb, digest and arrange the ideas. He would require months, or years, to train the mind to think knowingly. And until he did this, his calculations would not be reliable. The same is applicable to political economy, only it is not necessary to have such severe training to understand its fundamental principles. But as a man may not become a mathematician in a month, neither may he become a Populist in a month. It takes time. It is not an appeal to the emotions as are the flap doodle tariff arguments of the monopolist press, but an appeal to the reason. Therefore, all work done a few weeks before an election will do but little if any good, as the mind is not in that pacific state necessary to discern and compare statements, and has not the time for such digestion and understanding even if it were willing. In other words Populists are not made in a month. It takes many months often. The mind must be kept on the problems until it can analyze them—know and feel the reasons for accepting the new philosophy. Therefore, if you intend to do anything toward the propaganda of a new civilization, do it now. Men whom you get interested now will before the next campaign have had time to study, and will then themselves become workers and helpers. Don't wait. If the money spent for books and papers two months before the election had been spent six or eight months before, it would have influenced to understanding half a million more minds. I have always advised for work a long time before election, but our own people are slow to see the reasons. I hope I have made it plain. Work now. We will win in 1896 if you do your duty in the agitation. A dollar for literature now will do as much good as \$10 eighteen months hence in its influence on the results of 1896. Nine voters out of ten, if a reform paper visits them the next year, will vote with us. Go out in the highways and solicit subscribers to some good reform papers. Get a move on yourself.—The One Hoss Editor.

Democratic in Thought and Action.

Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, the millionaire street car magnate and free trader, is a red-hot disciple of Henry George, the great single taxer. Some time ago the eratic Johnson thought of locating a steel mill at Youngstown, Ohio. The board of trade was in ecstasies and appointed a special committee composed of the most representative business men to receive the Cleveland congressman. They were all present when the train rolled in. Johnson was warmly welcomed, and a carriage was ready to carry him off to the banquet hall, when he asked: "Where is 'Billy' Radcliffe?" The committee was horrified. "Billy" Radcliffe keeps a small restaurant on a side street, and is known far and wide as the best street fakir in Ohio. But in conjunction with his fakir business Radcliffe has a little blackboard upon which, between funny stories, he works out single tax problems. Thus he became a friend of Tom Johnson, and the free trader set Youngstown by the ears when he turned his back on the merchants' committee, and made a bee line for "Billy" Radcliffe's hash house to talk single tax.—Boston Traveler.

Related Justice.

Whatever other faults ex-Gov. Davis H. Waite may have exhibited during his term of office, it must be said that no taint of dishonesty or corruption ever attached itself to his record as governor. Undoubtedly he committed many serious blunders, but he could neither be bought nor bulldozed, and we have no doubt that he always endeavored to do what was best for the people of Colorado. It must be remembered, too, that his term occurred in a period of extraordinary disturbance and depression, which would have rendered it difficult, if not impossible, for the most level headed man in the world to have made a very satisfactory record as governor of Colorado under the circumstances. Let us endeavor to do justice to his good qualities while deploring his errors or unwise utterances and ill advised action.—Denver Republican.



HOW THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY IS DISTRIBUTED.

The Divisions of the Circle Show Relatively the Amount of the Precious Metal Which Each Nation Holds—Why Should We Maintain a Gold Standard for the Benefit of the Gold Holding Nations?

A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

GOV. PENNOYER OF OREGON REMEMBERED GROVER.

"Always Remember the Unemployed Multitudes All Over Our Broad Land—I Pray That God May Give You Light and Strength to Do Right."

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 27.—Gov. Penoyer remembered President Cleveland by sending him the following letter:

"Christmas has again visited our stricken land, with its prostrated industries and its idle throngs, willing but unable to work and unwillingly forced to beg or suffer. Your panacea, a change in the Sherman law and the tariff, has been administered, but there is no change in the sad condition of the unfortunate country. After two years of ruinous delay and mismanagement you have, thank heaven, at last discovered the real trouble, although you have not proposed the proper remedy. As you now concede, the country needs more money, but it does not want the worthless stuff you proffer. It needs gold and silver money with which to pay debts and it does not want bank rags with which it can not pay debts. Sixty years ago the democratic party had a President who defied the banks in the interest of the people. Has it now a President who defies the people in the interest of the banks? All the traditions of the party which elected you are for gold and silver money and against bank currency. Do you aspire to furnish an example of treason to the cause intrusted to your care which will be without any parallel, except one, in the annals of American history? Your party in both houses favors the restoration of silver as standard money, the people actually suffering from the existing prostration of business favor it, and will you not stand with them in overturning the monometallic policy of the British oligarchy which is fast degrading our fair country to the condition of a subjugated province and our hitherto free people to a condition of financial serfdom? Always remember the unemployed multitudes all over our broad land. I pray that God may give you light and strength to do right."

THE INDUSTRIAL LEGION

To Meet at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22, 1895.

The meeting of the National Industrial legion will take place with the Reform Press association at Kansas City, Mo., on Feb. 22.

All recruiting officers holding commissions from headquarters, all state officers of every grade, executive council and one delegate from each legion will be admitted.

We earnestly hope that the utmost energy will be shown in organizing legions. We should have a thousand new legions before that date. The legions already organized who have not paid dues will confer a favor on me if they will send as large a contribution as possible to pay printing bills and other expenses. I have borne the burden long enough, and shall be compelled to lay it down unless this is done. A small sum from each legion will be a great help.

PAUL VANDERVOORT.

People's party papers will please copy.

It's amusing to read in democratic papers about the Populistic setback in the recent election, when the democrats throughout the nation met a defeat that means annihilation, while Populists added over a million votes to their vote of two years ago.—New Charter.

What is the matter with getting right down to bottom principles and demote both gold and silver and have a paper money controlled by the government and have done with the whole robbing crew of usurers at one swoop?—Oklahoma State.

Retire the National Bank Bill.

The national banks have been and are continually withdrawing gold from the treasury by tendering so called coin certificates or treasury notes and demanding the gold in exchange.

The shifting of this metal from the treasury to the banks and from the banks back to the treasury, only to be again withdrawn when the latter desire an issue of bonds by the government, may be successfully repeated without limit, unless the people take up a line of action in self defense, which will be effective in calling a halt to such unpatriotic and dishonorable financing.

We suggest that, as the national banks have set in circulation among the people \$207,000,000 of their own national bank bills, while sorting and keeping out of circulation these treasury or coin notes for the above indicated purpose of exchanging them for gold, that the people who believe in protecting the government—i. e., themselves—from the nefarious practice of sorting the currency for the illegitimate purpose of draining the treasury of gold, do tender to the banks at their earliest convenience in exchange for "legal tenders" any national bank bill coming within their possession, before using the same.

And further believing that the people of these United States have but this one weapon left at their command, by which they can successfully resist or seek redress from the injustice and imposition practiced upon them by the national banks, we therefore urge all who believe in the government issue of money direct to the people to act individually and collectively, if possible, to further the above movement.

1. Tender every national bank bill direct to the banks, instead of passing it on and thus keeping it in circulation.

2. Buy every national bank bill found in circulation among friends or business associates, and tender these also to the bank.

3. Urge every friend and business associate to do likewise.

The law compels every national bank to redeem its own notes as well as those of other national banks in government "legal tender" money, and the inevitable result would be to force the national bank bill out of circulation into the banks, while the talk about the retirement of the national currency to make place for bank bills would soon cease.

The banks would either desist through discretion from looting the treasury of its gold or be forced to stop their operations through a lack of the kinds of bills (treasury notes and legal tender) necessary to continue this nefarious scheme; while the government "legal tender" received in exchange would take the place of the national bank bill in general circulation.

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WHO IS A FOOL?

IS ANY MAN FREE WHERE HIS BROTHERS ARE SLAVES?

Farmers and Laborers Pay the Interest on All Public and Private Debts, and Their Labor Is Mortgage for the Principal.

You say you are out of debt and own a house? Yes. Well; how many children have you? Five.

That makes seven in the family. What is your home worth? Oh, about \$1,400. And you are a loyal patriotic American?

Yes; I defended the flag in the rebellion, and the very sight of old glory thrills every drop of blood in my body. Oh, you are enthusiastic.

Yes, sir; for my home and country I am ready to lay down my life. Good; you are one of the kind of men who made this great nation the richest on the globe.

Yes, I guess I have done my share and I am proud to be an American. Well, let's come back to the original subject. How did you get into debt?

Who, me? Yes, you. Why didn't I tell you that I don't owe a dollar to any man on earth? Oh, yes, you do.

What! Do you mean to insult me? There is my house free from debt and I've got money in the bank.

Yes, but you said you were a loyal American, and you certainly are loyal to your state, county and community and believe that every individual should pay his debts.

Certainly, but what has that to do with the case? Oh, nothing, perhaps, but how much did you make last year?

Well, I made a living, and I've got enough money to buy a new wagon and a plow and some other things I need.

Then how are you going to pay off the debts of your family?

Are you crazy? I want to say emphatically that I don't owe any debts, and I don't thank any man for trying to make a fool of me.

Friend, don't get excited. That won't make the debt any easier to pay. Don't you know that it would require all the land in the United States to pay the debts of the people?

Well, what in thunder has that to do with me? Oh, nothing, but do you know of any way of paying the debts without selling the land?

Of course I do, it can be paid off with the money that goes into the treasury as taxes.

Don't you know that instead of paying off debts the treasurer is borrowing more money? The debt of your family was increased about \$14 by the last two bond issues of \$50,000,000, and the treasurer is now preparing things for another issue of fifty millions. That will make \$21 increase of your debt this year, and the bankers are demanding an issue of \$500,000,000 worth more of bonds and that would increase the debt of your family \$70 more.

The total indebtedness of the people of the United States is \$500 for each and every man woman and child in the nation—making your share \$3,500 with a family of seven.

Of course you do not owe this amount directly and you have never signed a mortgage on your own home.

But you pay interest every year on the state, county and national debt—and through depreciation in prices you contribute of your labor and produce every year to pay interest on the private mortgages of the country.

Ultimately you must pay your share of the principal.

There is no getting around it. Oh! you're one of these darn Populist calamity howlers—I have no time to waste listening to a fool. I've got to go to town and pay my taxes and buy some tools I need on the farm.

Yes; there he goes to buy more tools to raise more produce for Shylcock.

Some Cold Statistics.

Since free coinage was suspended in June, 1893, India has been unable to export enough products to pay her gold interest, but has been compelled to borrow \$50,000,000 to pay interest on her gold obligations during the last year, and she must continue to borrow and increase her debts under the gold standard. The United States has been compelled to borrow \$58,000,000 by the sale of \$50,000,000 5 per cent bonds and has \$50,000,000 less in the treasury than she had a year ago under the same tariff laws that were formerly in force. It is impossible for the United States to export enough products at gold prices to pay interest on either foreign or domestic debts. There is no way of avoiding a continuous increase of indebtedness but by the free coinage of silver, and that can only be had through the efforts of the Populist party.—William M. Stewart.

The people are so paralyzed with poverty that many have lost all courage to fight plutocracy. In other words they have consented to slavery. This is cowardice and is unworthy of the sons of the men who fought the battles for independence in 1776.

ALABAMA'S PENITENTIARY.

Extracts From the Quarterly Report of the Secretary of Convict Bureau.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS

Financial Statement. Work Done. Classification of Convicts. Work For the Present Year. Resources and Liabilities of the Convict Bureau on January 15.

Col. R. H. Dawson, secretary of the bureau of convicts, of Alabama, making his report to Governor Oates as president of the board of convict managers, for the quarter ending Nov. 30, 1894:

There are on hand at the date of this report, (January 15th) 1637 state convicts, distributed as follows: Walls and Fort Jackson, 246; Prison No. 2, Speigner, 53; Prison No. 3, Speigner, 593; Pratt Mines, 1039. The following are the changes since September 1st, 1894:

Number on hand September 1, 1894, 1577; re-captured, 2; received from jails, 231. Total, 1808. Escaped, 6; Insane asylum, 2; died, 14; pardoned, 37; discharged, 113. Total, 173.

Leaving on hand Dec. 1, 1894.... 1637

Financial.

Before Governor Jones went out of office he made a settlement with the Tennessee company for convict hire up to the 1st of September, 1894. The hire of convicts since then has been:

For the month of September, 1894, \$10,790.23. For the month of October, 1894, 10,681.87. For the month of November, 1894, 10,709.48. Total, \$32,181.58.

The Tenn. Co., has paid into the treasury on this.... 11,693.47. They have also been credited with transportation.... 411.52. Leaving a balance due on the hire of these three months of.... 16,076.59. Add to this the net hire due by the Tenn. Co., for December, 11,087.86.

And the amount due by them January 1, 1895, is.... 27,164.55. The cash in the treasury to the credit of the convict fund on the 1st day of October, 1894, was.... 3,174.00.

The amount paid in from all sources since then and up to the present date, January 15, 1895, has been.... 46,377.98.

And the amounts drawn out on warrants has been.... 45,162.53.

Leaving in the treasury to credit of the convict fund on this, the 15th day of January, 1895.... \$4,389.40.

There were made at the two prisons at Speigner 299 packed bales of cotton, but amounting in weight to 340 bales of 500 pounds each, and at the Walls 103 bales of short staple and about fifteen bales of long staple.

Of corn we have made over 10,000 bushels, of peas, potatoes, etc., an abundance.

Brick-Making.

The brick-yard has been closed down. We have on hand about 2,250,000 bricks; we have used in the improvements at Speigner's about 600,000, making a total of nearly 3,000,000 that have been made.

Of the convicts at Speigner and the Walls there are several classes.

First—Able-bodied men needed for the use of the state.

Second—Men sent to the walls because unfit to go to the mines.

Third—Boys.

Fourth—Women.

On the 13th of February I had an examination made of the convicts in the immediate charge of the State, and find the number to be 597, consisting of—

Whites. Negroes

First—Men able-bodied who can work in the mines or elsewhere, but who are needed for use of the state in carrying on the work.... 1 31

Second—Men who are able-bodied field hands, but who cannot work in the mines because of some physical infirmity.... 21 183

Third—Men who can work on a farm, but who cannot make more than a support.... 19 85

Fourth—Men who cannot make a support anywhere.... 23 73

Fifth—Boys.... 11 80

Sixth—Able-bodied women.... 0 35

Seventh—Women not able-bodied.... 4 27

Total.... 84 513

Of the 597 it can be seen that only 235—less than half—can be considered hands.

It is expected I shall cultivate 250 acres of land at the walls, 200 acres at Fort Jackson and 1,400 acres at Speigner's.

I am preparing for another crop, clearing, fencing, ditching and cleaning up land. I had nothing else for the hands to do.

If the land at Speigner's is cultivated I think that we can count safely on 600 or 700 bales of cotton. I think the prospect is good to kill 200 hogs next

fall. If we can make even half our meat with the same abundance of other food crops that we have made this year, we will get the expenses into such shape as that they can be easily handled.

Resources.

Cash in state treasury, January 15, actual amount.... \$4,389.40

Cotton unsold, 43 bales, crop of 1893, (net) estimated.... 700.00

Cotton unsold, 308 bales of crop 1894 (net) estimate.... 7,700.00

Amount due state on proceeds of 97 bales cotton of 1894..... 1,300.00

Brick on hand, 2,250,000, estimated value.... 11,250.00

Amount due by Tenn. Co., for convict hire..... 27,164.55

Total resources.... \$52,503.95

Liabilities.

Fertilizer for 1894 (unpaid)..... \$2,081.00

Cost bills..... 34,069.00

December expenses for supplies, ect., 6,000.00

Balance on land, due April 1, 1895.... 2,500.00

Total liabilities.... \$45,650.41

Note.—This course does not include corn, lands, mules, cattle, implements and other property which it is not expected to convert into cash.

OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer State of Missouri Sunk, Eighteen People Drowned.

At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the big passenger steamer, State of Missouri, plying between Cincinnati and Memphis, struck a rock and sank in 30 feet water, near Alton, Ind. She carried forty-five passengers and a crew of sixty. The exact loss has not yet been ascertained, but is believed to be not less than thirty-seven.

Sam Cook, colored, gave the following version of the accident:

"We were passing down Wolf creek beach under a full head of steam and for some reason Pilot Jim McPell, who was at the wheel, moved across the river from the Indiana to the Kentucky shore. A massive rock loomed up near the water's edge and for a time we men on deck thought he was going to run onto in headforemost, but he managed to swing the boat's head out, but she struck hard against the rock just a little forward of the larboard engine. Seeing and knowing that big damage had been done, I seized a headline and as the boat's nose swung back to shore, I leaped into the water, waist deep, carrying the line with me. I carried the end around a tree, but it soon gave way and then the boat's head swung out into the river, her boilers rising up on their rear ends and in less than twenty minutes the boat had gone to pieces."

"Meantime the men on deck saved themselves by plunging into the water and swimming ashore. Being on the bank, I had the best view of the wreck of anybody and I counted twelve persons, including four lady passengers, who were carried away in the wreck."

"From my experience as a steamboat man I am satisfied the boat 'ran away' from the pilot, as she had only three blades to her rudder. I don't think the clerk had time to save the books, for everybody did their best to save their lives. I am under the impression that all the boat's officials are saved."

The Toll City, of the Louisville and Evansville mail line, picked up most of the survivors of the crew and landed them at Louisville. Others were taken on the City of Owensburg to Evansville, Ind.

Later—Complete reports from Wolf Creek regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the steamer State of Missouri, place the loss of life at eighteen. This includes the cabin crew, carpenter and one passenger, from Pittsburg and one from Barfield. Five lady passengers were saved. Five roustabouts were lost.

BAPTISTS' ORPHAN HOME.

Rev. J. W. Stewart, Superintendent, Calling on the Churches.

The congregation at the Southside Baptist church, Birmingham, Ala., heard last Sunday a well considered discourse on "Unconscious Influence," by Rev. J. W. Stewart, superintendent of the Baptists' Orphan Home at Evergreen.

After the sermon Mr. Stewart outlined briefly the work and present status of the home. Thirty-seven children had been received.

Of these, six had been taken out for adoption, leaving 30

Which shall control, the man or the dollar?

We would rather belong to a party of cranks than to a party of thieves.

The biggest of all fools is the man that talks reform and votes against it.

The democratic congress is still patriotic, they draw their salaries as regular as ever.

Shall the railroads own the government, or the government own the railroads? This is the issue.

What the farmer needs is good prices for what he sells. He can then afford to pay good prices for what he buys.

The postal system is owned and controlled by the government. It is a success. So would the ownership of railroads and telegraphs be.

It is hard for the tumble bug politicians to maintain a party between their promises and performances, without a change of ratio.

We are told that the evidence of a revival of business are here. That may be true, but what we want is the revival itself, the other fellows can have the evidences.

The nation is losing \$10,000,000 a day in the production of wealth by the enforced idleness of 4,000,000 men and women, all for the purpose of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The Nonconformist comes to us in a new dress, and much improved in appearance and make up. The Nonconformist is one of the ablest edited reform papers in the United States, and is doing a grand work, in educating the toiling masses as to the causes of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

The present illustration at Washington is evidence that we do not want longer presidential terms. The proposition comes from plutocratic sources and is in line with all other encroachments upon the liberties of the people. Over two years of Clevelandism yet remains to be inflicted upon the country—773 days more of Grover. Just think of it!

Senator Sayre, the author of the infamous election law, has introduced a bill amending the original act, the amendments with possibly one exception are in the interest of unfair elections; for instance it does not require the registrar to give the elector a certificate, he gets no showing that he has registered, and the registrar can neglect to put his name on the list, and the elector is disfranchised, on the other hand, the ballot box stuffers in the black belt, have found out that the registration certificate in the hands of a voter is strong evidence that he did not vote, because the law requires the managers to take up the certificate. When he votes in the November election. Then again the registrars in the black belt under the amendment won't be put to the expenses of sending the registration certificates in the black belt to the colored voters, all they will have to do under this amendment is to put all the names in the beat on the registration list and send in to the court and get his pay. Also the amendment which provides for the repeal of that part of the act requiring the probate judges to print the names of the candidates alphabetically is a direct blow at the election franchise. The law is bad enough as it is, but to amend it so as to allow the probate judges to mix the names at their pleasure, would be equivalent to disfranchising more than one half the voters of this state, because the bill provides for the State election and the Federal election to be held at the same time, and if the probate judges are allowed to mix the electors for President, Congressmen, State and county tickets to suit his pleasure, about one-half the voters of every county in the State would be virtually disfranchised, because they could not vote the ticket in five minutes. The amendment allowing the parties polling the largest vote, name a manager and fixer is, good as far as it goes, and is the only redeeming feature of the bill. Every Populist in the House and Senate should vote against the bill unless it is amended.

ALABAMA LEGEND.

Malcolm Shades the Old Red Eagle.

THERE'S A BIG BLUNDER

And the General Polawompus is Writhing in His Wrath. "Thou Shalt Not Tell the Truth."

TRIBE OF "ORGANIZED."

From the Birmingham Tribune.

And it came to pass in the days of King Grover, whose surname was Cleveland, that there was a tribe in the country of Alabama known as the tribe of the organized, with headquarters at one city called Montgomery. And this city was the home of many of the tribe of the organized, and there, as their headquarters, the Sanhedrim met, and the grand Polawompus presided over their councils. And it came to pass that one Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, had filled an honored and important office in this country of Alabama, and he was a member of this tribe of the organized, and it is known far and near that this Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, had filled this important office so as to merit from the people the plaudit of "well done," and somewhat to the discomfort of a few of the tribe that were prominent in the Sanhedrim of the tribe.

Now, governing this tribe of the organized were some very stringent laws, and severe penalties attached to the violation of those laws. One of the main laws was: Thou shalt not tell the truth as to the political situation. Another was: Thou shalt not count in any person elected to fill any office in this country of Alabama, unless he belongs to the tribe of the organized.

And it came to pass that the Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, of the tribe of the organized, went on a voyage, and abode one day in a city called New Orleans, and there he fell in the hands of an irrepressible reporter of the tribe of the organized, who did extort from him an interview, which was published in the New Orleans Times-Democrat, a newspaper of the tribe of the organized.

Now, in that city of Montgomery one newspaper, of the tribe of the organized, known as the Journal, is published, and it did try to hoodwink the tribe of the organized in defense of said Malcolm, whose surname is Burke. But in this same city of Montgomery is another paper published, called by many aliases, given it by members of the tribe of the organized, but at its head it flaunts the name of Advertiser, and it is as slick as Glass, and screws down tight when any of the laws of the tribe of the organized are broken.

And it came to pass, the Sanhedrim, a council of the tribe of the organized, was called, at which the General Polawompus was to preside, for the purpose of trying this Malcolm, whose surname is Burke. And it came to pass, pending this trial that one Horace, whose surname is Hood, of the tribe of the organized, became a little wroth, he having been guilty to some extent of the same crime for which this said Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, was to be tried. Now, this Horace, whose surname is Hood, repaired to his office and wrote an editorial defending said Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, saying the "views expressed" in the noted interview "are expressed every day by leading" members of the tribe of the organized. Now, this Horace, whose surname is Hood, further sayeth that this Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, "did not desire his interview published," "but now that" this irrepressible reporter of the tribe of the organized did have it published, let her roll.

Now it came to pass, all of the demurrers of the said Horace, whose surname is Hood, were overruled by the General Polawompus of the Sanhedrim of the tribe of the organized, and the said Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, was found guilty of violating the main and fundamental principle of the tribe of the organized, to-wit: telling the truth.

Now, I, the General Polawompus of the tribe of the organized, of this country of Alabama, do declare that Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, having been found guilty, it becomes my pleasant duty to pass the following sentence:

Thou, Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, of the tribe of the organized, I do declare that thou shalt surely die, politically, in the city of New Orleans, where thou art not known, as dead as thou art in the city of Montgomery, where thou art so well known.

Mr. Sheriff, telegraph King Grover.

I do declare the Sanhedrim of the tribe of the organized now adjourned, subject to the call of the General Polawompus of the tribe of the organized—at which time the cases of one Charlie, whose surname is Lane, and Charlie, whose surname is Greer, and Hugh, whose surname is Wilson, will be duly and constitutionally tried.

As the jury sings the following verse, the condemned man, Malcolm, whose surname is Burke, will quietly retire down the aisle, and may the warning words of the verse cause him to ponder on his ways:

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"
"Yes, my darling daughter."
"Hang your clothes on a hickory limb."
"But don't go near the water."

J. H. HARRIS.

Uncle Sam's Farms.

The following are the numbers of miles in each State and the Territories:

Alabama, 52,250 square miles; Alaska, 577,390; Arizona, 113,020; Arkansas, 53,850; California, 158,360; Colorado, 103,925; Connecticut, 4,990; Delaware, 2,050; District of Columbia, 70; Florida, 58,680; Georgia, 59,475; Idaho, 84,080; Illinois, 59,650; Indiana, 36,350; Indian Territory, 31,400; Iowa, 56,025; Kansas, 82,080; Kentucky, 40,400; Louisiana, 48,720; Maine, 33,049; Maryland, 12,210; Massachusetts, 8,315; Michigan, 58,915; Minnesota, 83,365; Mississippi, 46,810; Missouri, 59,415; Montana, 146,080; Nebraska, 77,510; Nevada, 110,700; New Hampshire, 9,805; New Jersey, 7,815; New Mexico, 152,580; New York, 49,170; North Carolina, 62,250; North Dakota, 70,795; Ohio, 41,060; Oklahoma, 39,030; Oregon, 96,030; Pennsylvania, 46,215; Rhode Island, 1,250; South Carolina, 30,570; South Dakota, 77,650; Tennessee, 42,050; Texas, 256,780; Utah, 84,670; Vermont, 9,565; Virginia, 42,450; Washington, 69,180; West Virginia, 24,780; Wisconsin, 56,040; Wyoming, 97,890. The total area of the United States is 3,602,990 square miles.—New York Dispatch.

INCOMPETENT.

The present Congress has proven to be incompetent to do anything towards carrying out the promises to the people. We had hoped that after all the blunders of that distinguished body that the great defeat of the party in November would bring its members to their senses and they would do something. In this we have been disappointed. The action last week on the currency bill blasts all hopes, and the Democrats who elected them in 1892 are on a big disgust at their conduct.—Our Mountain Home, Talladega.

The plutocratic press is trying to create the impression that American money is going to Europe for investment. But the fact of the matter is that plutocracy is frightened at its own rashness, and some of the millionaires are depositing their gold in Europe, so that if they get run out of this country, they will have something to start into business on the other side.—Ex.

Home and Farm says: If our farms are producing more every year, it may be stated that the population is also increasing, and the demand will keep pace with the supply. When there is plenty there is also greater consumption, as more food is used by each individual as well as greater variety.

It's amusing to read in democratic papers about the Populistic setback in the recent election, when the democrats thought that means annihilation, while Populists added over a million votes to their vote of two years ago.—New Charter.

The democratic tariff bill was a bad thing before it passed and how the democrats did go for it, but now it is a daisy. As crow eaters, the democrats take the cake—and what could they there was left.—Ex.

The Sherman law was repealed, we were told, to prevent the necessity of issuing bonds. The financiers said so. Did they lie, or were they ignorant? Trust them no more.—Ex.

Reducing the Population.

Superintendent—The poor-house is over-crowded.

Deacon Crim—I wondered why taxes was so high. I s'pose it wouldn't do to kill any of 'em, would it?

"Of course not."

"No; come to think, guess it wouldn't, but I'll tell you what to do. Get 'em to discussing 's Suicide a Sin?' Then leave the doors unlocked, so them what goes crazy can get to the river."—Ex.

Familiar.

Visitor—Will you tell your master that I called?

Servant—Yes, sir, if you will please tell me your name.

Visitor—That is unnecessary. He knows me quite well.—Wanderer.

COUNTY CANVASSERS WANTED

For the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. No experience or capital needed.

We want a live, intelligent worker in every County of the Southern States to canvass for the Weekly Age-Herald and other Publications. Ladies can do the work as well as men. No experience or capital needed. If you take only two orders a day you will clear \$100 per month; but it is easy to average five or more orders daily. Our special new plans enable our agents to take an order from nearly every person canvassed. The business is exceedingly popular, and the work light. Anybody can do it. Write for particulars to canvassing department Age-Herald, Birmingham, Ala.

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THE ADVERTISER CO.,
Montgomery, Ala.

Final Settlement.

State of Alabama, Probate Court of Shelby County, said county.
Bowell Sammons deceased, Estate of.
This day came A. J. Sammons, administrator, de bonis non of said Estate, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered that the 28th day of January 1895 be appointed a day for hearing and determining the same, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JOHN S. LEEPER,
Judge of Probate.

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The Only Genuine RELIEF FOR LADIES.

Ask Your Druggist for Burland's Old Dominion Crescent Brand Cinnamon Pills. Shallow, rectangular, metallic boxes sealed with crescent. Absolutely safe and reliable. Refuse all spurious and harmful imitations. Upon receipt of Six cents in stamps we will reply by return mail, giving full particulars in plain envelope. Address, BURLAND CHEMICAL CO., Morse Bldg., N. Y. City. Please Mention this Paper.

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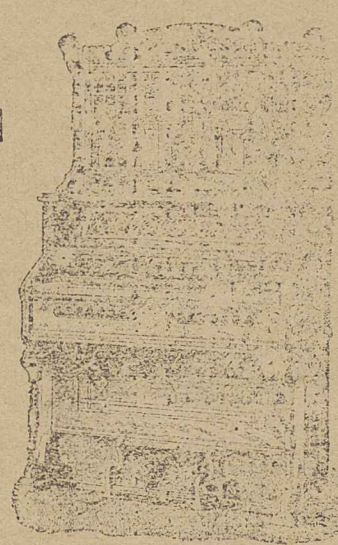
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—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

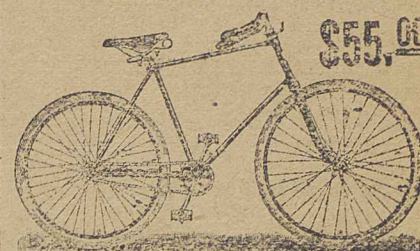
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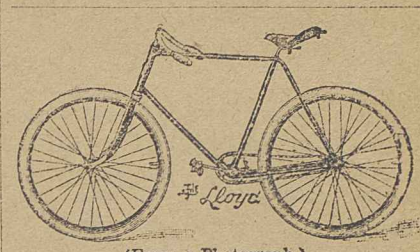
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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, JAN. 31, 1895.

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One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Jesse Nixons, of beat 9, was in the city Monday.

We want a correspondent in every beat in the county.

Mr. J. H. Duran, of Calera, spent Sunday in the city.

Mr. Jim Harris, of Montevallo, was in town Monday.

Maj. John W. Pitts, of Creswell, was in town last Friday.

John Hill, of Wilsonville beat, was in the city Tuesday.

J. P. Spencer, was absent several days last week in Birmingham.

Judge John S. Leeper, paid Talladega a business trip Monday.

H. E. Reynolds, was absent Wednesday on business at Montevallo.

Mr. Gordon DuBose, paid Montgomery a flying visit last Thursday.

Mr. John Bolding, of beat 9, was in town a short while last Tuesday.

Miss Ella Tallant, visited friends at Wilsonville several days this week.

W. B. McMath, of Montevallo, spent several days in the city last week.

Little Leah, Greek, we are sorry to learn, is quite sick with lung trouble.

Horace Hammond, spent Sunday with relatives and friends at Wilsonville.

D. C. Davis, commissioner from the 4th district, was in the city Tuesday.

John A. Edwards, of Childersburg, spent several days in the city this week.

Miss Belle Barnett is visiting relatives and friends at Wilsonville this week.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, please come forward and settle at once.

Don't blame us for the scarcity of local news. We can't make things happen.

The latest out:—A. B. Milner coming from toward the L. & N., depot Sunday night.

C. C. DuBose, editor of the Chronicle, spent several days of last week in Montgomery.

Mrs. I. W. Bailey, of Calera, visited relatives and friends in the city several days last week.

Rev. Theo. DeBeurme, of Selma, visited the family of Mrs. Marie Verchot several days last week.

J. K. Milner, representing the Anniston Mercantile Co., was in the city several days last week.

W. W. Walls, representing the Singer Sewing Machine Co., was in the city several days this week.

Mr. Robert Martin and wife, of Maplesville, visited the family of W. G. Parker several days last week.

Offie Leeper, who has been absent for several days in Opelika on professional business, returned Monday.

There was a slight change in the schedule of the Southern Railway last Sunday. Mail going south 3:37 p.m., north 11:49 a.m.

There is some talk of an Opera in our town on Feb. 13 or 14. We do not know anything definite as yet, but hope it will come and have a full house.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

The patrons of the Advocate will excuse any short comings in the news columns of the Advocate this week, as the manager has been absent assisting Senator Goodwyn in his contest for a seat in the 5th Congress.

We understand that several of our Calera friends were sparking in our city Sunday night, and before leaving broke several buggies for our lively man. Boys you had better get a two horse wagon next time.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood-purifiers.

We learn that there will be a very interesting meeting of the Shelby Literary Society on Thursday night Feb. 7. The most important feature being a debate on the subject: Resolved that it is better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all. We should all go down and give them a good house.

Several of our boys we understand went down to Shelby Sunday night sparking, but when they got ready to come home that night one of the horses had broken a loose and come home, and so far as we have been able to find out, he had to ride a green line sleeper in. Boys when you go to Shelby again hitch your horses in a safe place and remember the green line sleeper.

The "Starlight Minstrel" at Wilsonville Tuesday night was attended by the following persons from this place: Mr. Dorwin, the Misses Clemie and Georgia Cromwell, Mr. Ed Spencer and Mr. W. M. Calahan, Mr. H. C. DuBose and Miss Lena Hendricks, Mr. Horace Hammond and Miss Ethel Greek, Mr. J. M. Spencer and Miss Emma DuBose and Mr. C. E. Greek and Miss Pearl Norris. They report having a very enjoyable time, and pronounced the Minstrel a success in every particular.

Columbiana Literary Society.

Our Society met on Friday evening last at the residence of Mr. W. G. Parker.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was very good.

The program as arranged for the evening was well executed with a few exceptions.

Several visitors were present.

An interesting talk was made by Mr. H. E. Reynolds, for the good of the order.

Hereafter the Society will meet every week on Friday evening.

Our Society still continues to grow in numbers, and the interest still remains unabated.

A very interesting program has been arranged for the next meeting, and we hope to have a large attendance.

Visitors will be at all times gladly welcomed to our meetings.

The Society will meet on next Friday evening at the residence of Mr. J. W. Johnston.

Let all who can do so attend.

Jno. S. Leeper, Jr.,
Cor. Sec'y.

Silver and Gold.

Something everybody wants, something all can get by securing a copy of Vick's Floral Guide for 1895, a work of art, printed in 17 different tinted inks, with beautiful colored plates. Full list, with description and prices, of everything one could wish for vegetable, fruit or flower garden. Many pages of new novelties, enclosed in a chaste cover of silver and gold.

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Located Him.

"They say old Smith never subscribed for a newspaper?"

"Never."

"Where is he now?"

"Blowin' out the gas in some hotel!"—Ex.

Medical Advice.

Patient—Doctor, what's good for dyspepsia?

Doctor—Irrregular eating and ill-cooked food. Two dollars, please.—Ex.

"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

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TAX NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places in each precinct in Shelby county, Ala., for the purpose of assessing state and county taxes for the year 1895. I will make two regular rounds, as follows:

FIRST ROUND.

Martin's Store, Monday, Jan. 21

Weldon, Tuesday, " 22

Vandiver, Wednesday, " 23

Sterrett, Thursday, " 24

Vincent, Friday, " 25

Harpersville, Saturday, " 26

Bragg's Tank, Monday, " 28

Helena, Tuesday, " 29

Bold Springs, Wednesday, " 30

Highland, Thursday, " 31

Pelham, Friday, February 1

Calera, Saturday, " 2

Tyler's, Monday, " 4

Gurnee, Tuesday, " 5

Aldrich, Wednesday, " 6

Montevallo, Thursday and Friday, February 7th and 8th.

Shelby Springs, Saturday, February 9th.

Columbiana, Monday and Tuesday, February 11th and 12th.

Spring Creek, Wednesday, February 13th.

Farmer, Thursday, Feb. 14.

Shelby, Friday, Feb. 15.

Wilsonville, Saturday, Feb. 16.

SECOND ROUND.

Martin's Store, Monday, Feb. 18

Weldon, Tuesday, " 19

Vandiver, Wednesday, " 20

Sterrett, Thursday, " 21

Vincent, Friday, " 22

Harpersville, Saturday, " 23

Bragg's Tank, Monday, " 25

Helena, Tuesday, " 26

Bold Springs, Wednesday, " 27

Highland, Thursday, " 28

Pelham, Friday, " 29

Calera, Saturday, " 30

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE

In effect Nov. 18th 1894.

North Bound.

Leave Meridian. 4:45 a. m.
" York. 5:57 a. m.
" Demopolis. 7:02 a. m.
" Uniontown. 7:48 a. m.
" Marion June. 8:30 a. m.
Arrive Selma. 9:00 a. m.
Leave " 9:10 a. m.
" Calera. 11:20 a. m.
" Talladega. 12:52 p. m.
" Anniston. 8:15 a. m. 2:00 p. m.
" Jacksonville 8:55 a. m. 2:27 p. m.
" Piedmont 9:55 a. m. 2:55 p. m.
Arrive Rome. 11:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

Leave Rome. 4:30 p. m.
Arrive Ooltewah June. 6:27 p. m.
" Chattanooga. 7:10 p. m.

Leave Chattanooga. 5:45 p. m.
" Ooltewah June. 6:32 p. m.
Arrive Cleveland. 7:00 p. m.

" Knoxville. 10:00 p. m.
" Bristol. 4:50 a. m.

South Bound.

Leave Bristol. 11:30 p. m.
" Knoxville. 7:45 a. m.
" Cleveland. 10:30 a. m.
Arrive Ooltewah June. 11:03 a. m.

Leave Chattanooga. 8:15 a. m.
" Ooltewah June. 8:55 a. m.
Arrive Rome. 10:45 a. m.

Leave Rome. 4:00 p. m. 10:55 a. m.
Ar. Piedmont. 6:22 p. m. 12:10 p. m.
" Jacksonville 7:03 p. m. 12:45 p. m.

" Anniston. 7:45 p. m. 1:10 p. m.
" Talladega. 2:18 p. m.
" Calera. 3:50 p. m.

" Selma. 6:00 p. m.
Leave Selma. 6:15 p. m.
Ar. Marion June. 6:45 p. m.

" Uniontown. 7:22 p. m.
" Demopolis. 8:07 p. m.
" York. 9:09 p. m.

" Meridian. 10:20 p. m.

For any information as to routes, rates and schedule apply to any Agent of the Company of the undersigned.

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For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. F. Shellman, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Haile, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Savannah, Ga.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Columbiana, Ala. WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Special Inducements to Farmers.

I am offering special inducements to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one this fall write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of music books, 5,000 different copies of sheet music at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$30.00; sewing machines as low as \$15.00.

J. B. LAMMOND, Tax Assessor for Shelby county.

Mortgage Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a mortgage executed to the undersigned, by James L. Tinney and Cananda Tinney on the 17th day of January 1894, and recorded in Probate office of Shelby county Ala., vol. 34 page 325 of mortgage records: I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry in front of the court house door of Shelby county Ala., on the 23rd day of February 1895, the following described real estate, viz: The S½ of S½ of NE¼ of S½ of Sec. 32 Tp. 17 R. 1 E., situated in Shelby county Ala., and containing 120 acres. The above sale will be made to satisfy mortgage debt, interest and cost, the same being the property described in the mortgage referred to above.

Howell Pearson, Mortgagee.

Longshore & Beavers, his attys.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of T. Elkhart, Indiana appearing in this paper

NEW HOME

We want your order. It is not for the best, for we are not to be deceived by these cheap machines. We are not to be deceived by these cheap machines. We are not to be deceived by these cheap machines.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Tracy, Mass., 23 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE

The New Home Sewing Machine Co. Birmingham, Ala.

Waverley Bicycles.

Are the Highest of All High Grades

Warranted Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price, or the Name of the Maker.

Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists who has sold hundreds of these wheels:

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2, 1894.
Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENTLEMEN—The Waverley Scooter and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheel by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$5? We must say that it is, without exception, the best wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have taken it, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for all Waverley's we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a right good number), we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade, so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.

Yours truly, WALTER C. MARCER & CO.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED

In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get our Catalogue "Free by mail."

INDIANA BICYCLE CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT LAST WELL CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO., 1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Encouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement for the Seed met in competition these great seed houses of this country, but none got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 28 packets (extra large) of choice Vegetable Seed: 1 package containing 200 Annals (Flower); 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for \$5.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

"Pure," "Wholesome," "Always superior," "Simple."

Ask your grocer for it.

Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27.

No. 41. Wagon. \$43.

OUR HARNESS are all No. 1. Outfitted Leather.

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

THAT

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR

MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

:::A Saw Mill:::

And I am prepared to furnish UNRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. issued from the Circuit court of Shelby county, and to me directed, I will proceed to sell in front of the court house door, in the town of Columbiana, on the 18th day of February, 1895, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

Ten acres in the NE¼ of SE¼ of section 27 township 18 range 1 west. Said ten acres lies south of two lines, one line running from the south west corner diagonally across said 40 acres to the north east corner of said 40 acres, and the other line running from the south east corner of said 40 acres to the north west corner of said 40 acres, situated in Shelby county, Ala.

Levied upon as the property of William Poe, to satisfy said fi. fa. in my hands in favor of John Attaway.

This 16th day of January, 1895.
Jan 19 1895 H. W. NELSON, Sheriff.

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too.

Such as a Con. ver, Everett, Harv or Kingsbury piano; a Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Votey org.

Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins, and other small

At Every Twinge

Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by acids in the blood, which settle in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes the acids.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial. "I suffered intensely with Rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY F. PITTS, Winterville, Ga. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

A Steam Engine 100 Years Old.

A few years ago an old beam engine, built by James Watt, which had been doing regular work daily for 100 years, was taken down and replaced by a modern engine. The engine was originally a 75-horse-power engine, and was erected in 1785. In 1795 some alterations were made to enable it to work to 100-horse-power. It had a 24-inch cylinder, a 4-foot stroke, and 224 revolutions, or 270 feet of piston speed per minute. In 1875 it was tested by Mr. Longbridge, when, with a steam pressure of five pounds per square inch, it indicated 45.72 horse power, with an expenditure of coal of 4.59 pounds per indicated horse-power per hour. Only the best modern engines with the same condition of loading would work with two pounds of coal per indicated horse-power per hour. One is in doubt whether to be surprised that, after a century of endeavor to improve the economy of steam engine work, the progress is so small, or to be proud that so much has been achieved.—Cassell's Magazine.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for anyone who can tell us where to be cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chene for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him. Wm. & J. A. L. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKER, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken internally, acting directly upon the stomach and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

With Emphasis we say that Ripans Tablets, the best and standard remedy for stomach and liver troubles, will cure your headache or bilious attack. One tablet gives relief.

I could not get along without Pisco's Cure for Consumption. It always cures—E. C. MOUTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children cures colic, soothes the stomach and induces sleep. It is a household necessity. 25c. a bottle.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c. 50c. \$1.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, are more promptly obeying the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug stores in 50c. and \$1. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SICK Well People

JUST SICK ENOUGH TO FEEL TIRED AND LITTLE TO HAVE NO APPETITE TO SLEEP BADLY TO HAVE WHAT YOU EAT FEEL LIKE LEAD IN YOUR STOMACH, NOT SICK ENOUGH TO GO TO BED, OR HAVE A DOCTOR, BUT REALLY, LIFE IS HARDLY WORTH LIVING.

Ripans Tablets

WILL MAKE IT SO. THEY ARE GOOD FOR INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, NAUSEA, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK OR BILIOUS HEADACHE.

One Gives Relief

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELLING OF THE WORLD. Sells readily! Write for Terms. Send 1 cent in stamps for Handouts. A. G. SPALDING & SONS, 100-100 Madison St., N. Y. City.

Tobacco Seeds

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 60 Wall St., N. Y. City.

AM. N. U. No. 5, 1895.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

Twenty-Eighth Day.

SENATE.—After the call of the districts and the introduction of 34 new bills, bills on the calendar were taken up and besides 18 of only local interest, the following were passed:

H. 94.—To amend an act to provide for the appointment of an official stenographer for the circuit and chancery courts in the county of Mobile and the city court of the city of Mobile, and to define his duties and regulate his compensation, approved February 12th, 1879.

S. 135.—To allow manufacturers of domestic wines from the juice of any domestic fruits, or berries, to sell, or dispose of, the same without paying license therefor. Substitute adopted.

S. 142.—To prescribe the cases where sworn answers may be required in chancery and to declare the effect thereof.

S. 128.—To provide a penalty against any county court judge, or judge of any county court for failure to hold court, and to provide how such penalty shall be enforced.

S. 187.—Prescribing additional duties for probate judges.—All bills on the calendar being disposed of the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house was called to order at 10 a. m., by Speaker Clark, seventy-eight members present.—Hon. J. R. Wood, of Macon, elected to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge Holt, was sworn in. Eighty-three new bills were introduced. Two sets of resolutions were offered and one petition received.—Adjourned.

Twenty-Ninth Day.

SENATE.—Thirty-three new bills and one memorial were introduced. Besides two local bills the following were passed:

Bills on the calendar were taken up and acted on as follows:

S. 143.—To prescribe the cases where sworn answers may be required in chancery and to declare the effect thereof. Passed.

S. 187.—Prescribing additional duties for judges of the probate courts. Amendments were adopted excluding the counties of Mobile, Perry and Bibb. The bill then passed.

The house joint resolution relating to a joint convention Friday evening at 4 o'clock, to hear the committee from the Atlanta Exposition, was concurred in.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Fifty new bills were introduced to-day. A number of bills of local character were disposed of and one changing the time for making applications under the act for the relief of indigent confederate veterans.

H. 76.—To amend section 2711 of the Code of Alabama relating to defendant in detinue requiring adverse claimant to come in and defend. Passed.

H. 274.—To provide for awarding contracts for state and county printing came up on the calendar. A lively debate was precipitated. Mr. John opposed it because he thought it sought to create a monopoly in the State. Mr. Brooks, the author of the measure, spoke in its favor. Mr. Knight moved to table and the bill was tabled.

The following senate amendments to house bills were concurred in: 392, 474.

The Speaker signed H. 210, 56, 71, 73, 178, 188, 497, 173, 158, 295, 5, 69.

Exposition Resolution.

The Rules Committee reported the following resolution favorably and it was adopted:

"A joint resolution by Mr. Brooks that the two houses of the general assembly meet in joint session next Friday, the 25th, inst., at 4 o'clock, in the house of representatives and that the committee of the Cotton States and International Exposition to be held in Atlanta, be invited to address the joint session in relation to the representation of Alabama at the Exposition.

Several resolutions were introduced, one of which, of any local interest was disposed of and the others referred. Adjourned.

Thirtieth Day.

SENATE.—Twenty-one new bills were introduced.—Seven local bills were taken from the calendar and passed.—A number of house and senate bills were signed by the president.—Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Whitten bill, making it a misdemeanor for an employee to fail to perform a contract under which he has received advances from his employer, was defeated; yeas 53, yeas 33.—H. 301, a local bill to confirm the incorporation and organization of the bank of Selma, was defeated.—Senate amendments to house bills 98 and 351 were concurred in.—The speaker signed bills house 94, 392, 439 and senate 169.—Seventy-four new bills were introduced and several memorials, petitions and resolutions.—Besides nine local bills, the following were passed:

H. 485.—To appropriate the sum of eleven hundred and sixty-three and twenty-one hundredths dollars to pay for expenses of legislative assembly of 1895 and 1896. (With amendment.)

H. 329.—To amend section 3992 (3499) of the code, relating to liens on colts, etc., for service.—Adjourned.

Thirty-First Day.

SENATE.—Nineteen new bills were introduced and referred.—The following bills were passed: Local—S. 224, 229, 239, 243, 253; general—S. 240, by Mr. Almon.—To prescribe the venue in suits against assignees under a general assignment for the benefit of creditors.

S. 239, by Mr. Almon.—To amend section 2348 of the code.

S. 211, by Mr. Kilpatrick.—To amend section 4298 of the code of Alabama.

H. 171, by Mr. Cook.—Joint resolution proposing amendment of section 2 of article 11 (2) of the constitution of the state of Alabama.

S. 331.—For the better enforcement of certain statutory laws. (Amendment.)

A call was issued for a joint session of the two houses at 4 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the joint session assembled in the hall of the lower house. President Pettus called the meeting to order and stated that its object was the hearing of a committee who were present from Atlanta in the interest of the Atlanta Exposition and Industrial association.

The committee was composed of Ex-

FIFTY THIRD CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—The death of Miss Mary Stevenson, the vice president's eldest daughter, was feelingly referred to in the opening prayer of the chaplain.—Mr. Manderson of Nebraska presented the credentials of John M. Thurston, senator from Nebraska for the term beginning March 4th next.—Mr. Frye, of the committee on foreign affairs offered a resolution expressing indignation at the recent effort to restore the dethroned Queen of the Hawaiian Isles, and that it is the sense of the senate that this government should at once dispatch war vessels to the islands. The resolution provoked a heated colloquy, was modified and finally went over on objection. The debate on Hawaiian matters was continued on notice by Mr. Lodge of his intention to call up the resolution offered by Aldrich on the 9th inst., declaring it to be the sense of the senate that war ships should be sent to that country.—A resolution was passed, asking the secretary of the navy for information as to the survey made of Pearl harbor, Hawaiian Isles, by Admiral Walker.—At the hour of 2 p. m. the Hawaiian resolution was laid aside for the special order—the hearing eulogies on the late Senator Vance, at the conclusion of which, as further mark of respect to the deceased, the senate adjourned.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—The Hawaiian resolutions occupied the senate until morning session expired, when it went over until to-morrow.—The conference on the urgent deficiency bill was debated at length and the senate voted to recede from its amendments relating to the income tax and leave the bill in that respect, as it came from the house.—It was agreed, by unanimous consent, to vote on the Nicaragua canal bill on Friday next at 5 p. m.—The senate then adjourned.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—The Hawaiian resolution, after two hours debate, went to the calendar.—The "pooling bill" was reported favorably from the committee on interstate commerce and put on the calendar. Mr. Chandler gave notice of an amendment requiring proposed changes of rates to be submitted to and approved by the interstate commerce commission. The remainder of the session was occupied by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, in a speech against the Nicaragua canal bill.—Adjourned.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—Mr. Hale gave notice of an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill appropriating \$50,000 toward the construction of a telegraph cable between this country and the Sandwich Isles.—Two financial bills were introduced, and referred to the finance committee.

—Senator Patton of Michigan, appointed to fill the vacancy made by the death of Senator Woodbridge, was relieved from further duty under the appointment.

Mr. Burton, senator elect, taking his place.—The Nicaragua canal bill was taken up and Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, spoke against it. At the close of his speech the senate held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The morning hour was spent in the discussion of Hawaiian matters, which will come up again to-morrow.—The Nicaragua canal bill was passed, by yeas 31, nays 21, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Barrows, Butler, Cameron, Chandler, Cullem, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hoar, Huntton, Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, of Oregon, Morgan, Murphy, Platt, Power, Pritchard, Proctor, Pugh, Ransom, Squires, Walsh, White and Wilson—31. Nays—Messrs. Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Daniel, Davis, George, Gray, Hill, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Mills, Palmer, Peffer, Pettigrew, Turpie, Vilas and Walcott—21. The following are the pairs: Messrs. Brien and Berry, Dolph and Coke, Dixon and McLaughlin, Dubois and Smith, Gordon and Martin, Sherman and Lindsay, Higgins and McPherson, Carey and Mitchell of Wisconsin, Quay and Pasco, Perkins and Roach, Shoup and Teller, Washburn and Vest, Morrill and Voorhees, Hawley and Bate, Jones of Nevada, and Harris, Camden and Hansbrough. Present and not voting, Mr. Stewart. The bill as passed provides that the capital stock of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall consist of 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each. It authorizes the company to issue 3 per cent bonds to the amount of \$70,000,000, which shall be indorsed and guaranteed by the treasurer of the United States, and shall be secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the company. The interest on these bonds is to be paid by the company as it falls due, and on failure to do so is to be held to pay 4 per cent interest to the United States, and such default shall also bring with it the right of foreclosure and sale. In consideration of the guarantee the United States is to receive \$70,000,000 in stock of the company; \$60,000,000 of stock is to go to the government of Nicaragua; \$1,500,000 to the government of Costa Rica, and the remaining \$22,500,000 is to go to extinguish former issues of stock and to the construction of the canal. Ten of the fifteen directors of the company are to be appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate. The bill further provides that the work of canal construction shall be divided into sections and be given out on contract to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement, the aggregate award not to exceed the amount of \$70,000,000. The senate, at 7:45, adjourned.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—Mr. Pritchard, republican, of North Carolina, elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Vance, appeared and was sworn in. Mr. Jarvis, who had occupied the seat, at interim, by appointment of the governor, retiring.—A bill was introduced to prevent the wrongful taking of dispatches from telegraph and telephone wires. Referred.—Hawaiian matters were taken up and discussed, the question being on the Lodge resolution favoring annexation, George of Mississippi, speaking against it. Allen, populist, of Nebraska, offered a resolution favoring immediate steps for annexation. His resolution went over.—Mr. White, of California, spoke in favor of the Nicaragua canal bill.—Twenty-one pension bills

were passed, and two bills of only local interest. A brief executive session was held and the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.—The speaker announced the retirement of Mr. Burrows (who has been chosen senator from Michigan) from the ways and means committee, and appointed Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, in his place.—The senate amendments to the pension bill were disagreed to and a conference ordered.—A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the interior to correct errors where double allotments of lands have been made to Indians.—Consideration of the Indian appropriations was resumed. After some debate it was interrupted by Mr. Boutelle offering a resolution on the Hawaiian incident and making a gushing speech upon it, which was brought to a stop by the arrival of the hour fixed for the proceedings on the death of Representative Lyle, of Kentucky. After eulogies on the deceased, the house, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.—Speaker Crisp being absent James D. Richardson, of Tennessee was elected speaker pro tem.—Bills with reference to public buildings at Chicago, Ill., Paterson, N. J., Cumberland, Md., South Omaha, Neb., Brooklyn, Mass., Pottsville, Pa., and Newport, Ky., were passed. None except the Chicago bill carry appropriations.—Mr. Boutelle tried to get up the Hawaiian matter again, but failed and the house adjourned.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.—The Indian appropriation bill passed.—The bill providing for the appointment of naval cadets, by representatives whose districts are not represented at the naval academy, passed.—The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to, the house receding from its amendments.—The bill to repeal the provision of the tariff law imposing an additional duty of 1-10 of a cent a pound on sugar imported from any country that pays an export bounty on sugar was favorably reported from the committee on ways and means.—The bill to establish a military park at Gettysburg, and to appropriate \$5,000,000 therefor, passed.—The senate amendments to the fortifications bill were disagreed to and a conference asked.—Adjourned.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—A letter from the secretary of the treasury in response to an inquiry relating to the Behring sea seal herd was laid before the house. After discussion Mr. Dingley of Maine, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to forthwith kill and secure the seal skins of the whole Alaskan herd of the seal islands, sell the same from time and time and convert the proceeds into the treasury, with a provision for the suspension of the act whenever Great Britain shall unite with this country in regulations that will, in the president's judgement, protect the Alaskan seals. Referred to the committee on ways and means calling on the secretary of the treasury for additional information relating to the seal business.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up and considered until the hour of adjournment.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—Mr. McCall republican, of Massachusetts, reported favorably from the committee on elections his bill to refer contested congressional elections to the United States courts for the district in which the contests arise.—In the matter of Judge Ricks, the judiciary committee reported the following resolution with the recommendation that it be adopted by the house: "Resolved, That while the committee is not satisfied that Judge Augustus J. Ricks has been guilty of any wrong committed while judge that will justify it in reporting a resolution of impeachment, yet the committee cannot too strongly censure the practice under which Judge Ricks made up his accounts." It is understood that there will be a minority report favoring impeachment, and leave was granted the minority to bring in their report to-day or to-morrow.—The sundry civil bill was passed. It appropriates \$39,037,721, restores to the secretary of the treasury the discretion to issue notes of such denominations as he may deem best, instead of being restricted to the reissue of such as may be cancelled and retired, and prohibits the further issue of gold certificates, providing that after July 1, 1895, such certificates shall not be received for custom dues nor counted as part of the lawful reserve of any National bank.—A recess was taken until 8 p. m., the night sitting to be devoted to private pension bills.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—A resolution authorizing an investigation of the management of the office of the architect of the capitol was passed.—Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed \$8,000,000 were added for enclosing the grounds of the arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., and amendment was agreed to, directing \$1,500,000 of the Mississippi river appropriation to be used in the employment of movable jetties and steel caissons in the removal of bars and obstruction between the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers.

The following amendment was agreed to: "It shall be unlawful for any clerk of any court of the United States to include in his emolument account or return any fee or fees not actually earned and due at the time such account or return is required by law to be made, and no fees not actually earned shall be allowed in any such account."—Adjourned.

United States Senators Elected.

Texas—Hornes Chilton, democrat, to succeed Richard Coke.

New Jersey—William J. Sewell, republican.

South Dakota—R. F. Pettigrew, republican, re-elected.

Oregon—J. N. Dolph, republican.

Wyoming—Francis E. Warren, republican, long term, Clarence D. Clark, republican, short term.

North Carolina—Marion Butler, populist, to succeed Ransom, full term; Jeter C. Pritchard, republican, for the unexpired term of Senator Vance, deceased.

Minnesota—Nelson, republican full term, to succeed Washburn.

California—George C. Perkins, re-elected.

Kansas—Lucien Baker republican.

Governor Bullock of Georgia, Mr. Collier, president and director-general of the Atlanta Exposition company, and Mr. J. W. Spalding of Atlanta.

The object of the committee's visit to Alabama was to put before the legislature the advisability of an appropriation by the state to have Alabama represented at the exposition.

After addresses by the committee men and a response by Senator Milner, the meeting adjourned.

HOUSE.—Fifty-four new bills were introduced.—The following bills were passed: Local—H. 676, 718, 544, 765, 773, 217; general—H. 85.—To authorize the chancellor, judge or register to require the complainant to give bond before a receiver is appointed. With amendments.

H. 238.—To prevent the fighting of cocks or other birds with gaffs or spurs, and to prevent the fighting of dogs, bulls, bears or other animals.

H. 576.—To levy state and county tax upon peddlers of stoves, machines, clocks, etc., in Coosa, Elmore, Talladega, Lowndes, Barbour, Choctaw, Sumter, Marengo, Wilcox, Hale, Dallas, Tallapoosa, Clarke, Madison, Calhoun, Macon and Chambers counties.

REBELLION IN HAWAII.

An American War Ship Dispatched to the Islands.

Early Saturday morning Secretary Gresham received formal notice that there had been an attempt at revolution near Honolulu on the 6th of this month. This notice came in the shape of the following dispatch from Minister Willis, telegraphed from San Francisco:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 11, 1895.

Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

At Walkiki Beach, five miles from executive building, night of January 6, uprising of Hawaiians reported, several hundred well supplied with arms and ammunition, commanded by Capt. Nowlin and R. W. Wilcox, Hon. C. L. Carter, late commissioner, killed first night. Desultory fighting every day since, without further loss of life or property to government. Three Royals killed and fifty taken prisoners. Over fifty non-combatants, mostly whites, arrested, including three ex-atorney-generals and many prominent citizens. Martial law declared January 7. No vessels allowed to leave. All other islands reported quiet. Crisis thought to be over, but excitement still intense. President Dole expressed to me his gratification that no national ship has been in port during this disturbance. Arms reported to have been brought from Vancouver by Norma.

WILLIS.

After conferring with the secretaries of state and the navy, the president directed that the cruiser Philadelphia, the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, now at Mare Island, be ordered to proceed at once to Honolulu, under command of Admiral Beardslee, to protect American interests there.

Prompt Obedience.

The flagship Philadelphia left San Francisco for Honolulu at 11 o'clock Sunday morning and it is expected she will make the run to the islands in about six days. The oceanic steamer Australia left for Honolulu at 10 o'clock Monday. She had a small passenger list, as some of those who intended to make the pleasant ocean voyage decided that Hawaii is a good place to keep away from at present. The most conspicuous part of her cargo will be 3,000 stands of arms and about 75,000 rounds of ammunition that is being shipped to representatives of the government. The shipment is stored in the hold near the hatches so it can be reached quickly and landed as soon as the steamer arrives at her destination.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

Death in Warrior Mines.

Charles Mathis, a colored miner, employed by the Pearson Coal and Iron company, was instantly killed Monday by falling state while at work in his room in the mines. It is said he has a family in Deatur.

Florence Hotel Burned.

The American hotel, at Florence, a large brick structure, on West Tennessee street, was burned to the ground at 1 o'clock Monday morning. There were a number of guests in the house, many of whom lost all their personal effects.

Damages From High Water.

The Clinton street bridge, Huntsville, in course of erection, by the King bridge company, was badly damaged by the high tide water Sunday night. The iron frame work was on temporary support and fell upon the piers, breaking the iron and damaging the masonry badly.

Child Scalded With Coffee.

The three-year-old daughter of A. J. Hensey, at Huntsville, was badly scalded at dinner Monday by a coffee pot overturning. The boiling coffee fell upon her lap, cooking her legs from the knee down. The physicians expect to save the limbs, though they will be badly disfigured.

A Negro Shot Down.

On Saturday last Jim Tipton, a negro miner who had been engaged in fight with another negro, was brought before Mr. Ed Paschel, notary public and justice of peace, at Mary Lee, by John White, who had been deputized to arrest him. While the investigation was proceeding Tipton, it is said, became very abusive, applying to court and officers the vilest epithets at his command. He then leaped out of the door and ran. Mr. White followed him, firing one shot with his revolver. The shot was fatal, the ball striking Tipton just under the right shoulder, and coming out at the left side of the neck. He lived but a little while after the shot. An inquest will be held by the coroner.

Prefers Peace and Progress.

Three thousand students, accompanied by friends, called on President Diaz at the national palace, Mex. Tuesday and offered their services in the event of war between Mexico and Guatemala. The president, who was deeply moved, said that relations between the two countries had not yet come to a crisis, but that the diplomatic situation was dangerous and war might result.

Peace was necessary to the progress of the republic, he said, and the government would not interrupt it unless absolutely compelled to do so.

To the Younger Cooks,

the beginners in the art of bread and cake making, there is no aid so great, no assistant so helpful, as the

Royal Baking Powder.

It is the perfect leavening agent and makes perfect food. Do not make a mistake by experimenting with any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Muscle and Science.

Sir Charles Lyell, that devout man of science, used to say that he liked music, for it allowed him to go on thinking his own thoughts. So it evidently did, for Frances Power Cobbe writes of him that, at a great musical party, he sat beside her and conversed thus in every interval in the music of Mendelssohn and Handel:

"Agassiz has made a discovery. I can't sleep for thinking of it. He finds traces of the glaciers in tropical America."

Here intervened a sacred song, but at the moment it was ended he began, as if he had not once taken his mind from the class of subjects he loved most.

"Well," as I was saying, you know 230,000 years ago the eccentricity of the earth's orbit was at one of its maximum periods, and we were 11,000,000 miles farther from the sun in winter, and the cold of those winters must have been intense, because heat varies, not according to direct ratio, but the squares of the distances."

"Well," said Miss Cobbe, "then the summers were as much hotter?"

Here came a sacred song, and with its last note Sir Charles began again: "No, the summers weren't. They couldn't have conquered the cold."

"Then you think the astronomical 230,000 years corresponded with the glacial period? Is that time enough for all the strata since?"

(Another selection from Handel.) "I don't know. Perhaps we must go back still farther."

And so the strange medley of astronomy and music continued. It was easy to see which was Sir Charles' darling!—Youth's Companion.

Bolker (meditatively).—My experience has taught me one curious thing. Bolbs—Has, eh? What is it? Bolker.—That the closer a man is the harder it is to touch him.—Buffalo Courier.

About the most miserable man in the world is the one who is expected to laugh at a joke he has heard before.—Texas Siftings.

Perpetual Celibacy.

It is believed that Jephtha's daughter was condemned, by her father's rash vow, to perpetual celibacy, because all the Jewish maidens hoped to be the honored mother of the Messiah.

W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform.—stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

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THE GREAT SPIRIT PLANTED

For Female Diseases.

Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my disease. My appetite is excellent. Food well digested; much improved.

Mrs. HENKE.

bowels regular and sleep

In a Peck

of trouble—the woman who washes without Pearline. Her work is never done, and it's never done well. With Pearline she can do twice as much, and have it done better.

There is little work, less wear, never the least harm. Try Pearline, and see it go for dirt; when you see dirt—go for Pearline.

Beware

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